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INSIDE VIEW OF THE NORTH EAST GATE WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX.

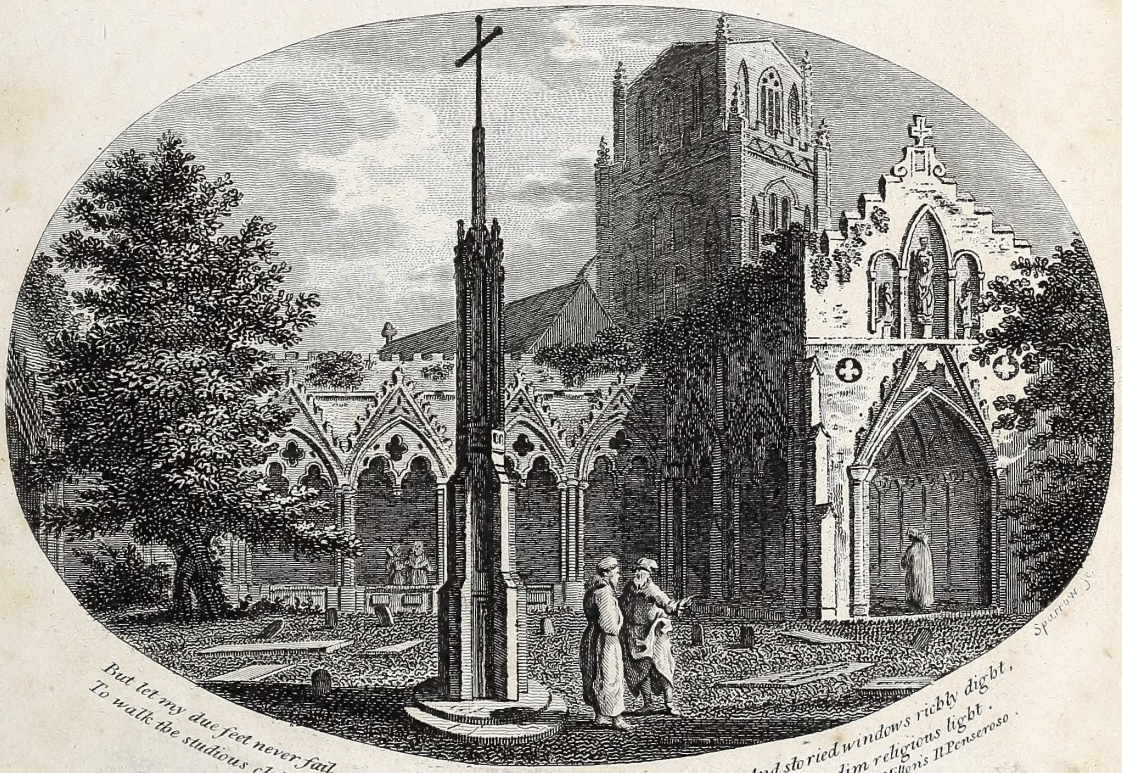
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By Francis Grose Elq^r. F.A.S.

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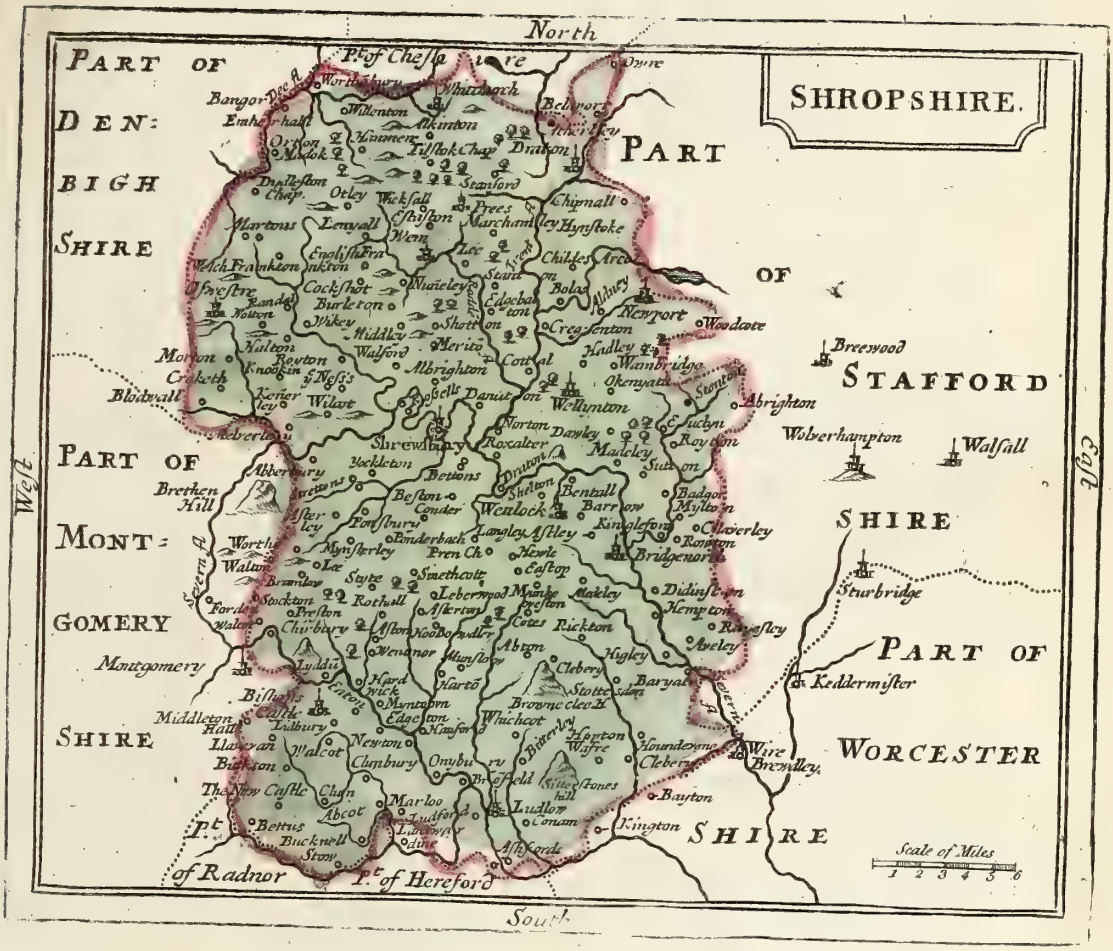
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SHROPSHIRE

IS an inland county, that prior to the arrival of the Romans was included in the principality of Cornavii, of the Britons; and after the arrival of the Romans, was compriſed in their province of Flavia Cæſarienſis. During the Heptarchy it belonged to the Kingdom of Mercia, the laſt eſtabliſhed, which began in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 Kings. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, belongs to the dioceſe of Hereford, and is in the province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. by Cheſhire and Flintſhire; S. by Herefordſhire and Worceſterſhire; E. by Staffordſhire, and W. by Montgomery, Radnor and Denbighſhire in North Wales; and is of an oval form, being 44 miles long from N. to S. and 28 broad from E. to W. and is 134 in circumference; containing 890,000 ſquare acres, or 1106 ſquare miles, 140,000 inhabitants, 23,284 houſes; is divided into 15 hundreds, 170 pariſhes, 52 vicarages, 615 villages, and 15 market-towns, viz. Shrewſbury, the county-town, which has above 900 houſes, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenlock, Biſhop's-caſtle, Drayton, Wem,

Wem, Oſweſtry, Whitchurch, Churchſtretton, Clebury, Newport, Elliſmere, Shefnal and Wellington. It ſends 12 Members to Parliament, pays 7 parts of the Land-tax, and provides 640 men to the National Militia. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Tweed, Teem, Clud, Ony, Warren, Tern, Corve, Rea, Kemlot, and Mele. The air is wholſome, pleaſant and good; and produces corn, barley, paſtures, hay, cattle, fruits, river-fiſh, pit-coal, lead and iron mines, pitch and tar. It has Wire, Morf, and Hockſtock foreſts; with the hills of St. Gilbert, Caradock, Wrekin, Superſton, Browncle, Brethen, and Clebury-mount. There is a burning well near Wenlock. It is noted for flannel and frizes, Welſh cottons, and white broad-cloth, beſides remarkably fine gun-ſtocks.

The Roman, Daniſh, or Saxon encampments in this county are Wroxeter; the Gair, at the junction of the rivers Clun and Teem; Brandon near Caer Craddock; upon Tongley Hill; and Biſhop's-Mote, near Biſhop's-caſtle; upon Brown Clee Hill, near Ludlow, and old Oſweſtry, near Oſweſtry.

There is but one ſtation of the Romans in this county, and that is Rutunium, now Wroxeter, which ſtands 12 miles, agreeable to the Itinerary of Antoninus, from Mediolanum, now Knightly, in Staffordſhire; and 11 miles from Uriconium, now Wrotteſley, in the ſame county.

ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice in this COUNTY.

Acton Burnell Caſtle near Shrewſbury
Bieldewas Abbey
Bridgenorth Caſtle
Burford Church near Ludlow
Caw's Caſtle near Weſtbury
Clun Caſtle near Biſhop's-caſtle
Elleſmere Church
Haghmon Priory near Shrewſbury
Hales Owen Caſtle
Hopton Caſtle near Ludlow
St. Julian's Church in Shrewſbury
St. Kenelm's Chapel near Hales Owen
Littleſhall Priory near Newport
Ludlow Caſtle and Church
Offa's Dyke
Old work of Wroxeter
Oſweſtry Caſtle
Shrewſbury Abbey and Church
Stoke Caſtle near Drayton
Tone Caſtle near Shefnall
Watt's Dyke
Wenlock Abbey near Bridgenorth
Whitchurch Church
Whittington Church and Caſtle.



R. Godfrey Sc.

Pub. 21. March 1785. by S. Hooper.

Bildewas Abbey, Shropshire.

SHROPSHIRE.

BILDEWAS ABBEY.

BILDEWAS, or Buldewas abbey, lies about a mile ſouth-eaſt of the foot of the mountain called the Wreken, and cloſe to the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, ſaid by the inhabitants to have belonged to, or to have been built for the convenience of, this abbey; but its appearance does not ſpeak it of that antiquity.

THIS houſe was founded in the year 1135, by Roger, biſhop of Cheſter (which Tanner ſays was the ſame ſee with that now called Litchfield and Coventry) for monks of the order of Savigny, united afterwards to Ciſtertians. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chadd. The foundation was confirmed by king Stephen, in the year 1139. It had afterwards many noble benefactions and donations; ſeveral of them were confirmed by the charter of king Rich. I. anno 1189, being the firſt year of his reign: and Hen. II. by his charter to Randolph, abbot of this place, ſubjected the abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin, to the government of the abbots of Bildewas.

LELAND, in his Itinirary, ſays, "Matilda de Bohun, wife to ſir Robert Burnell, was founder of Bildevais abby; though ſome, for the only gift of the ſite of the houſe, toke the byſhope of Cheſter for founder." Camden ſeems likewiſe to have been of the ſame opinion; as he mentions Bildewas as the burial-place of the family of the Burnels, patrons thereof: but among all the charters of the Monaſticon, there is no mention of this Matilda, or ſir Robert: but the foundation is in

two or three places expreſſly aſcribed to Roger, biſhop of Cheſter.

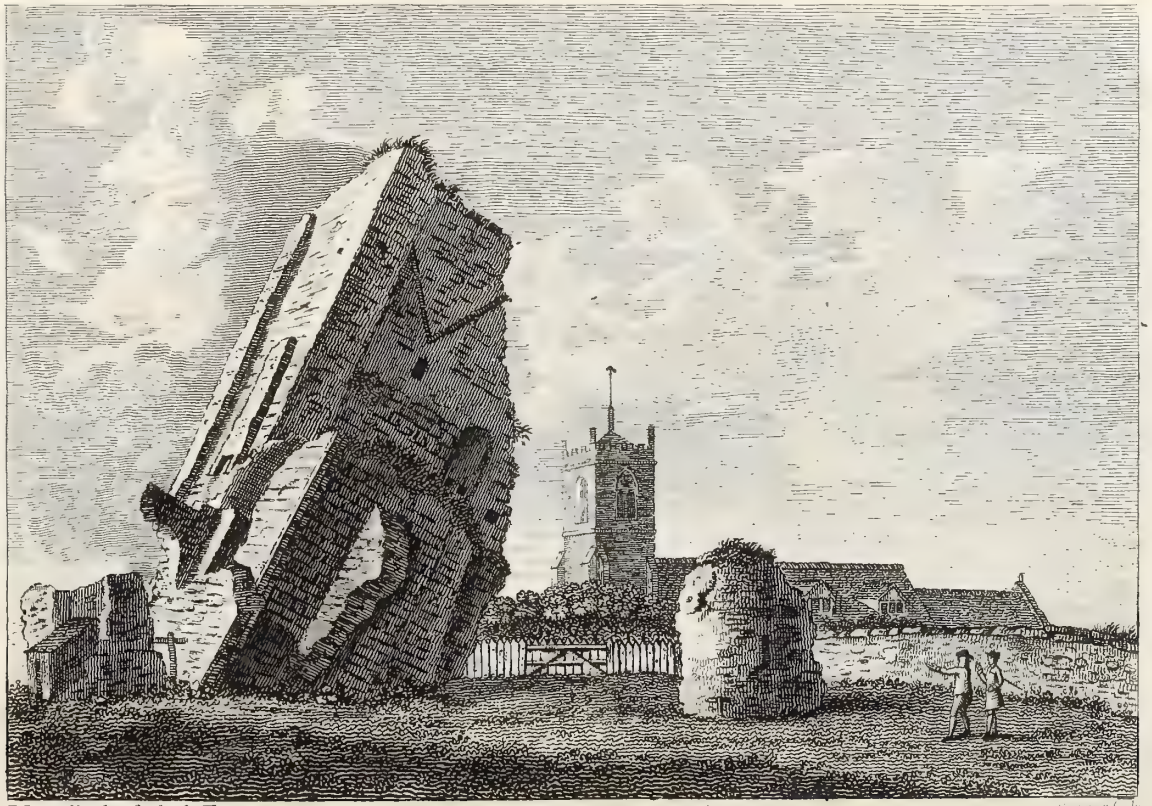
About the time of the ſuppreſſion, here were twelve monks, who were endowed with 110l. 19s. 3d. per annum, according to Dugdale; but Speed eſtimates the value at 129l. The ſite, with all the lands belonging to this monaſtery, in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire and Darbyſhire, were granted to Edward lord Powis, in the 29th year of the reign of king Hen. VIII.

Great part of the walls of the church are now ſtanding, which ſhew it was once a magnificent building. The arches of the aiſles are ſupported by columns of a remarkable thickneſs. This drawing was made in the year 1772.

BURGH, BRUGGE, OR BRIDGENORTH CASTLE.

Brugge, or Bridgenorth, was built by queen Ethelfleda in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. It conſiſts of an upper and lower town, which are ſeparated by the river Severn, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge with a gatehouſe; part of it was lately demoliſhed by a flood.

The caſtle ſtands on the ſouth end of the lofty rock which forms the upper town: when or by whom it was built is not certain. It is mentioned as early as the third of Hen. I. anno 1102, when, according to Stowe and others, both that and the town were ſtrengthened by Robert de Beleſme, earl of Shrewſbury, eldeſt ſon of Roger de Montgomery, and held againſt the king, who after a ſhort reſiſtance made himſelf maſter of it, and permitted Beleſme to retire to Normandy, but ſeized his eſtates here. Robert finiſhed within the walls of the caſtle a chapel, which was afterwards made a collegiate church for a dean and ſix prebendaries, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalene. This chapel, Tanner ſays, was begun by his father; and, till



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Bridgenorth Castle, Shropshire.

till the general diſſolution, was accounted a royal free chapel. The 21ſt of Elizabeth it was granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton.

In the ſiege above-mentioned ſir Ralph de Pitchford, one of the king's commanders, behaved himſelf ſo gallantly, that Henry granted him an eſtate in the neighbourhood called the Little Brugge, to hold by the ſervice of finding dry wood for the king's great chamber in the caſtle as often as he ſhould come there.

This town and caſtle being thus in the poſſeſſion of the crown, it continued there ſome time; but in the reign of Hen. II. anno 1165, was held by Hugh de Mortimer againſt that monarch, who beſieging it in perſon, gave occaſion to one of the moſt romantic acts of loyalty ever recorded. Hubert de St. Clare, conſtable of Colcheſter caſtle, ſeeing one of the enemy taking aim at his ſovereign, ſtepped before him, and received the arrow in his own breaſt, thereby ſaving the king's life at the expence of his own. He died juſtly lamented by his royal maſter, who took his only daughter into his immediate protection, and when of a proper age provided for her very advantageouſly in marriage. Nothing more occurs concerning this fortreſs till the 18th of king John, when it was entruſted to the keeping of Philip d'Aubigny. In the 10th of Hen. III. Henry de Aldithely, or Audeley, was conſtable; and it appears from Madox's hiſtory of the Exchequer, that in the 40th year of the ſame king it was committed to Hugh de Akor, together with the caſtle of Shrewſbury and counties of Salop and Stafford, during the king's pleaſure. Hugh was to render 126l. yearly for the proficuum of the counties, and was to keep the ſaid caſtles at his own coſt.

In the 10th of Rich. II. Hugh lord Badleſmere was conſtituted governor of this caſtle, and had certain lands in the town; but the manor remained in the crown till John Sutton, lord Dudley, in the 1ſt of Rich. III. obtained a grant of it for himſelf and heirs male. The ſucceſſion did not, as it is ſaid, continue

tinue long in his family; his ſon being a weak and extravagant man, was tricked out of his eſtates by uſurers.

The following entry occurs among the grants of Rich. III. in Bib. Harle. No. 433, "to William Clerc, the king hath confirmed the conſtableſhip of the caſtell of Brigenorth in the countie of Salop during his lyff, with wages and fees of 6 d. by the day of the fee of Brigenorth."

By an act of reſumption in Rot. Parl. firſt Hen. VII. it appears that Richard Halghton was then conſtable of this caſtle.

In the laſt civil war this caſtle was totally demoliſhed, and the collegiate church ſo injured, that it was taken down and rebuilt. The ſouth ſide of the new church is ſhewn in this view.

The following account of this caſtle is given by Leland in his Itinerary:

"The caſtle ſtandeth on the ſouth part of the towne, and is fortified by eaſt with the profound valley inſtead of a ditch; the walles of it be of a great height; there were two or three ſtrong wardes in the caſtle, that now goe totally to ruine. I count the caſtle to be more in compaſſe than the third part of the towne. There is one mighty gate by north in it, now ſtopped up, and a little poſterne, made of force thereby through the wall, to enter into the caſtle. The caſtle ground, and eſpecially the baſe court, hath now many dwelling-houſes of tymbre in it, newly erected.

"There is a college church of St. Mary Magdalene of a dean and ſix prebendaries within the caſtle; the church itſelf now a rude thinge. It was firſt made by Robert de Beleſmo for a chappell onely for the caſtle, and he endowed it with landes; and afore that this chappell was eſtabliſhed in the caſtle, there was a like foundation made at Qualeford, a chappell of St. Mary Magdalene, by Robert de Beleſmo, earl of Schrobbeſbury, at the deſyre of his wife, that made vow thereof in the tempeſt of the ſea."

At



J. Pinnor sculp. direx

HAGHMOND ABBEY SHROPSHIRE.

Published as the Act directs 1st Oct. 1793 by J. Harper.

At preſent there is nothing left ſtanding but what ſeems to have been a part of the tower, which by undermining was made to incline ſo much, that it appears to threaten deſtruction to ſuch as approach it. It makes nearly an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon, or 17 from the perpendicular. This view was drawn anno 1774.

HAGHMOND, OR HAUGHMOND ABBEY.

THIS abbey lies about two miles north eaſt of Shrewſbury, and probably derives its name from being ſituated on a high mound or eminence.

It was an abbey for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, founded in the year 1110, by William Fitz-Alan, lord of Clun, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangeliſt. Leland places this foundation as early as the firſt of Henry I. which according to Tanner was before thoſe canons were brought into England: at the inſtance of Alured, abbot of this monaſtery, king Hen. II. granted to the founder the patronage thereof in all vacancies. The family of the Says, of Richard's caſtle, were great benefactors to this houſe. Oſbert de Say, granted to them his mill at Wichbald, and his brother and heir Hugh de Say, confirmed to the canons here one yard land, lying in a place called Wydebroke, within his lordſhip of Richard's caſtle; and moreover gave to them his mill at Rocheford, with the toll thereof.

Walter lord Clifford, called the ſon of Richard de Ponce, gave alſo to theſe canons, his mills at Tamedbury, and certain lands in Sinetune; to which Walter his ſon and heir added his mills at Almitone and Sinetune, for the maintenance of their kitchen, with one yard land in Sinetune, and a meſſuage belonging to the mills there. Robert de Clifford alſo in the 14th of Edw. III. gave them the moiety of the hamlet of Winderton, in Warwickſhire, and Ralph le Strange, endowed them with

the patronage of his chapel at Crockin. All theſe lands and revenues given by ſeveral benefactors were confirmed to them by king Edward, in the 13th year of his reign. Several Welch princes are ſaid to have made conſiderable donations to this houſe.

In the third of Hen. V. Ralph, then abbot of this houſe, at the recommendation of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, granted unto Robert Lee, reſiding with him as his eſquire, a corody for life, of meat, drink and apparel, for himſelf, a boy, and two horſes, as had before been cuſtomary to eſquires of other abbots, ſo long as he ſhould abide in the ſaid monaſtery.

In the time of Hen. VI. Thomas Holden, Eſq. granted to the prior of the Holy Trinity of London, and his ſucceſſors, in behalf of the whole order of canons regular, one meſſuage and garden, in the pariſh of St. Peter and St. Michael, near the north gate in Oxford, for a college for thoſe of that order to ſtudy in. Richard, biſhop of Coventry, likewiſe granted to theſe canons, that the ſacriſtan under the abbot, might baptize as well Jews, as children, in that monaſtery, and might uſe parochial rights within the ſame. Nicholas, abbot of this houſe, in the year 1332, allotted certain revenues for the maintenance of the kitchen, and for the purchaſe of twenty hogs, to be made into bacon for the uſe of the houſe.

Richard Burnell, abbot in the year 1459, made certain ordinances reſpecting the offices of the prior and ſub-prior, whereby their privileges and authority were ſettled. Pope Alexander the IIId, granted diverſe liberties and advantages to this abbey. Such as not to pay tithes for the land and cattle in their own occupation; a free burial place, and authority to preſent clerks to the parochial churches, which they held, reſerving the profits for the benefit of the houſe; to celebrate divine offices privately, in the time of a general interdiction, and to pay no tithes of their mills or meadows, unleſs the uſage had been otherwiſe. Pope Boniface the IXth granted indulgences

dulgences to ſuch penitents as ſhould viſit this church on certain days in the year, being confeſſed, and truly repenting of their ſins.

At the diſſolution, the yearly revenues of this houſe were valued at 259l. 13s. 7d. q Dugdale—294l. 12s. 9d. Speed. The ſite was granted 32d Hen. VIII. to Edmund Lyttleton.

Leland in his Itinerary ſays, "ther was an hermitage, and a chapell before the erectyng of the abbey. W. Fitz Allyn and his wyffe, with Richard Fitz Allen and other, ar ther buried, and Richard Fitz Alan, a child, which child fell, as is ſayde, by the necligence of his norice out of hir armes frym the battlements of the caſtle of Shrawardig. The abat of Haghmon told me, that he hath hard that the caſtell of Acton Burnell, a goodly manor place, where the parliament was kepte, was firſte made by one Burnell a byſhope."

Names of ſome of the Abbats out of the Monaſticon, biſhop Tanner's and Dr. Wilks's Collections.

Alured is the firſt I meet with, he occurs, temp. Hen. II.

Engelarde was ſucceeded, anno 1241, by Gilbert.

John le Strange, anno 1243, 28th Henry III, and

Alexander, 1259.

Henry de Aſtley, anno 1283, 10th Edw. I. his ſucceſſor was

Gilbert de Caumpidon, elected by virtue of the royal aſſent, dated July 27th, 1285. He reſigned anno 1307, to

Richard de Brook, whom I find inſtated abbat, June 15, 1307, his ſucceſſor, as I preſume was one

Nicholas. He built the new kitchen, &c. about the year 1332, temp. Edw. III. The next I find is

Ralph. He occurs abbat, anno 1414, and might probably be ſucceeded by

Richard Burnel, whom I find elected, anno 1420. He preſided in the year 1459, but how long after I know not.

Richard Ponteſbury, 1495.

Thomas

THOMAS Corveſar was the laſt abbat; he with ten monks ſurrendered this convent, 9th Sept, 1539, and had a penſion of 40l. per ann. aſſigned him.

ANNO 1535, here remained in charge 11l. in annuities and corodies, and theſe penſions, viz. To Chriſtopher Hunt, 10l. William Rilaunde, Hugh Coke and Roger Mekins, 6l. each. William Rigge, Thomas Leighe, John Mathew and William Owen, 5l. 6s. 8d. each. This view was drawn anno 1778.

HALES OWEN ABBEY.

THIS was a monaſtery of the præmonſtratenſian order, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and St. John the evangeliſt. "It ſeems (ſays Tanner) to have been begun and finiſhed at the charges of the crown, though the biſhop of Wincheſter had the patronage." King John, in the 16th year of his reign, as appears by his charter, printed in the Monaſticon, gave to Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, the manor of Hales, with the advowſon of the church, for the purpoſe of founding this monaſtery, which was accordingly erected and endowed. This grant was confirmed by Hen. III. in the 11th year of his reign, and William Ruff added the gift of the church of Waleſhale, with its chapels and appurtenances.

ROGER, biſhop of Coventry, by his deed, anno 1248, appropriated the ſaid church to this abbey, after the death of one Vincent, then rector, reſerving for a vicar to ſerve the ſaid church, 13 marks per annum, out of its revenues, with half the church-yard and buildings; beſides which, he was to enjoy all the revenues of the chapels of the ſaid church, except ſheaves of corn. And in caſe theſe revenues ſhould not ſuffice to ſupport the ſaid chapels, then the canons were to allow ſuch competent ſum as ſhould be judged neceſſary by certain diſcreet and honeſt men; all other charges to be jointly defrayed by the abbat and vicar. The biſhop likewiſe reſerved to the ſee of Litchfield and Coventry, ſix marks yearly, in ſatisfaction for the



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Sparro Sculp.

Hales Owen Abbey, Shropshire.

the demands he or his ſucceſſors had on the ſaid church; out of which ſix marks, he aſſigned 60s. for the works or repairs of the church of Litchfield, and the other 20s. to the vicars appointed to ſay the maſs of our lady. The abbot to promiſe, on oath to pay the ſaid money, which the dean and chapter of Litchfield were forbidden on any account to apply to other uſes.

In the year 1270, Godfrey, biſhop of Worceſter, ordained that the abbot and canons of this monaſtery and their ſucceſſors, ſhould always preſent to him, or the biſhop of Worceſter for the time being, a proper perſon to officiate as vicar in the pariſh church of Hales Owen, who ſhould obey him, and be anſwerable for the cure of ſouls committed to his charge. The abbot to pay ten marks per annum, by equal half yearly payments, for the maintenance of this vicar, who was alſo to enjoy the uſual houſe, garden, and orchard, with the herbage of the church-yard. And that the canons ſhould alſo find another prieſt, there ſtiled, preſbyterum ſecundarium, to ſerve in the ſaid church. They were alſo to ſuſtain all ordinary and extraordinary charges.

One John de Hemptmon, having given the manor of Rowley to this houſe, on condition that a proper chaplain ſhould be aſſigned to celebrate divine ſervice for the good of his ſoul, the ſoul of his wife Eleanor, and their children; alſo for the ſoul of his brother, and thoſe of the faithful, which chaplain was to be nominated by him and his ſucceſſors; Thomas, then abbot of this houſe, did, by a deed ſealed with the common ſeal of the convent, anno 1331, direct that the names of the ſaid perſons ſhould after their deceaſe be inſerted in their martyrology, or liſt of benefactors; and that on their anniverſary, the full ſervice ſhould be performed for them, ſo long as the ſaid manor ſhould continue undiſputed, and in the hands of the convent.

By Joan de Botetout, lady of Weleye, widow of John de Botetout, and one of the ſiſters and coheirs of John de Someri, baron of Dudley, in the 11th of Edw. III. the manor of Wer-

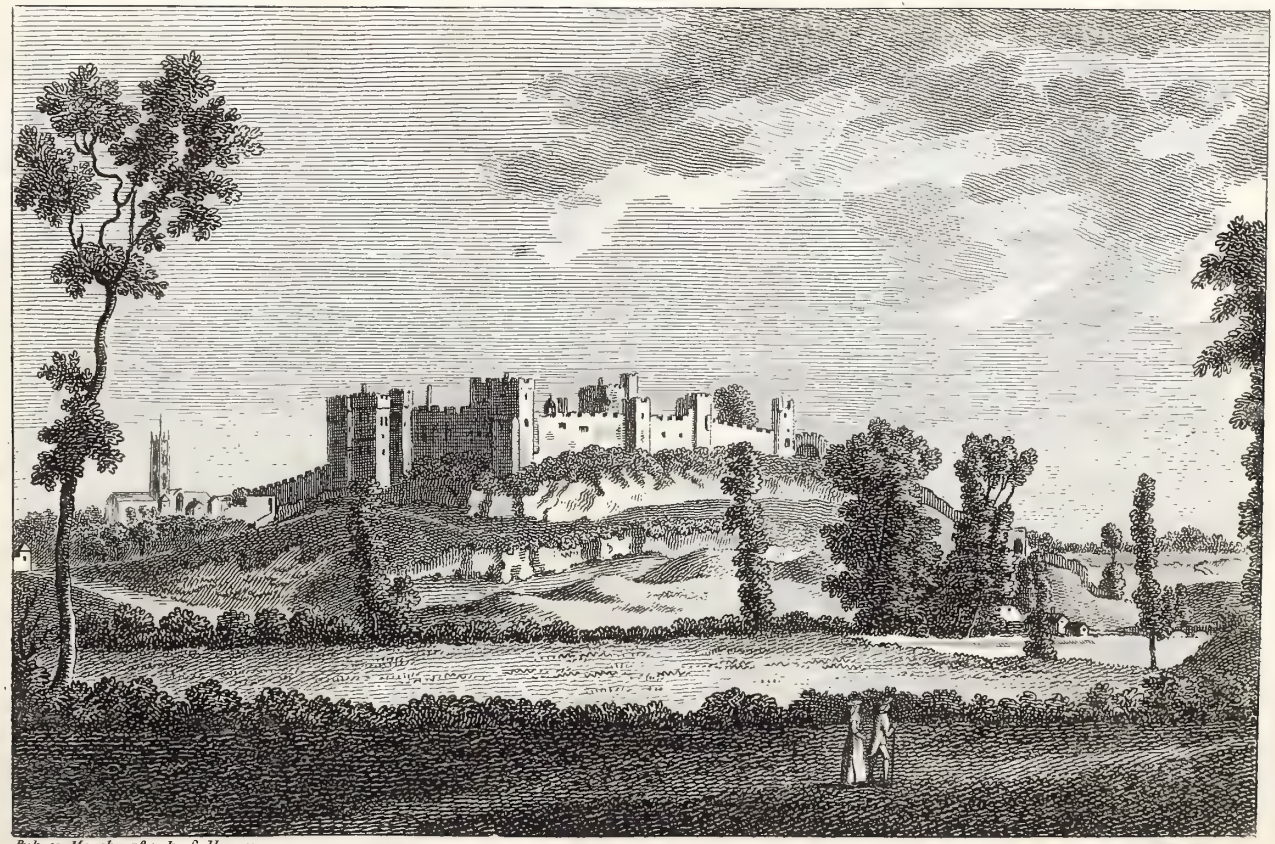
valeye was given to this houſe for founding certain chantries, and performing ſeveral alms-deeds; and her ſon, John de Botetout, gave the advowſons of the church of Clent, and chapel of Rowley, with the chapels thereunto belonging. And the ſaid John, in the 29th of Edw. III. alſo releaſed the ſaid convent from the obligation of finding one canon, who was to celebrate divine ſervice for his family, reſerving thoſe chantries founded by his mother.

Wolston, biſhop of Worceſter, appropriated to this abbey, the before-mentioned church and chapel of Clent and Rowley, reſerving to the vicar there, who was to have the cure of ſouls, a revenue eſtimated at 10 l. per annum; alſo a houſe or meſſuage on the ſouth ſide of the church, with the adjacent curtilage or ſpot of ground; the houſe to be then built by the canons, but afterwards repaired and maintained by the vicar, who was alſo to receive the tithes, of calves, pigs, lambs, geeſe, eggs, chickens, wood, milk, cheeſe, wax, honey, bees, gardens, curtilages, fiſheries, fiſh, pigeons, mills, flax, hemp, wood, trees, fruit, paſture, and hay, and all other ſmall tithes, in the ſaid pariſh, except tithes of corn of all ſorts, and thoſe of the lands belonging to the canons; he was likewiſe to have mortuaries, both living and dead, the herbage of the church-yard, and all the altarage. Sir Hugh Burnell, governor of the caſtle of Bridgenorth, and one of the favourites of king Rich. II. by his teſtament, dated October 2d, 1417, 5th Hen. V. bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir of this abbey, near the body of Joyce his wife, under a fair tomb of alabaſter, which he had before prepared.

At the diſſolution, this monaſtery was valued at 280l. 13s. 2d. ob. Dugdale; 337l. 15s. 6d. ob. Speed. The ſite and moſt of the lands belonging to the monaſtery, were granted 30th Hen. VIII. to ſir John Dudley.

In Browne Willis's Hiſtory of Abbies, is the following liſt of abbots of this houſe:

"In



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Ludlow Castle, Shropshire.

"In Hen. VIth. and Edw. IVth's. reigns, viz. 1432, and 1475, John Derby, L. L. B. occurs abbot; as does,

"Thomas Brige, anno 1488 and 1500. In king Hen.VIIth's time, when the convent conſiſted of 35 religious, as appears by their names returned at a viſitation.

"William Taylor, laſt abbot ſurrendred this convent, June 9th, 1539, and had a penſion of 66l. 13s. 4d." To this monaſtery was granted, 10th Edw. IV. the ſmall præmonſtratenſian priory of Dodford, in the pariſh of Bromeſgrove, in the county of Worceſter, dedicated alſo, like moſt of the order, to the bleſſed virgin; Tanner, ſays it was founded in the time of king John. The lands belonging to this houſe were, 26th Hen. VIII. valued only at 7l. per annum; and were granted, 30th Hen. VIII. together with thoſe of Hales Owen, to ſir John Dudley, who ſhortly after alienated thoſe of this priory to John Fownes. This view was drawn anno 1774.

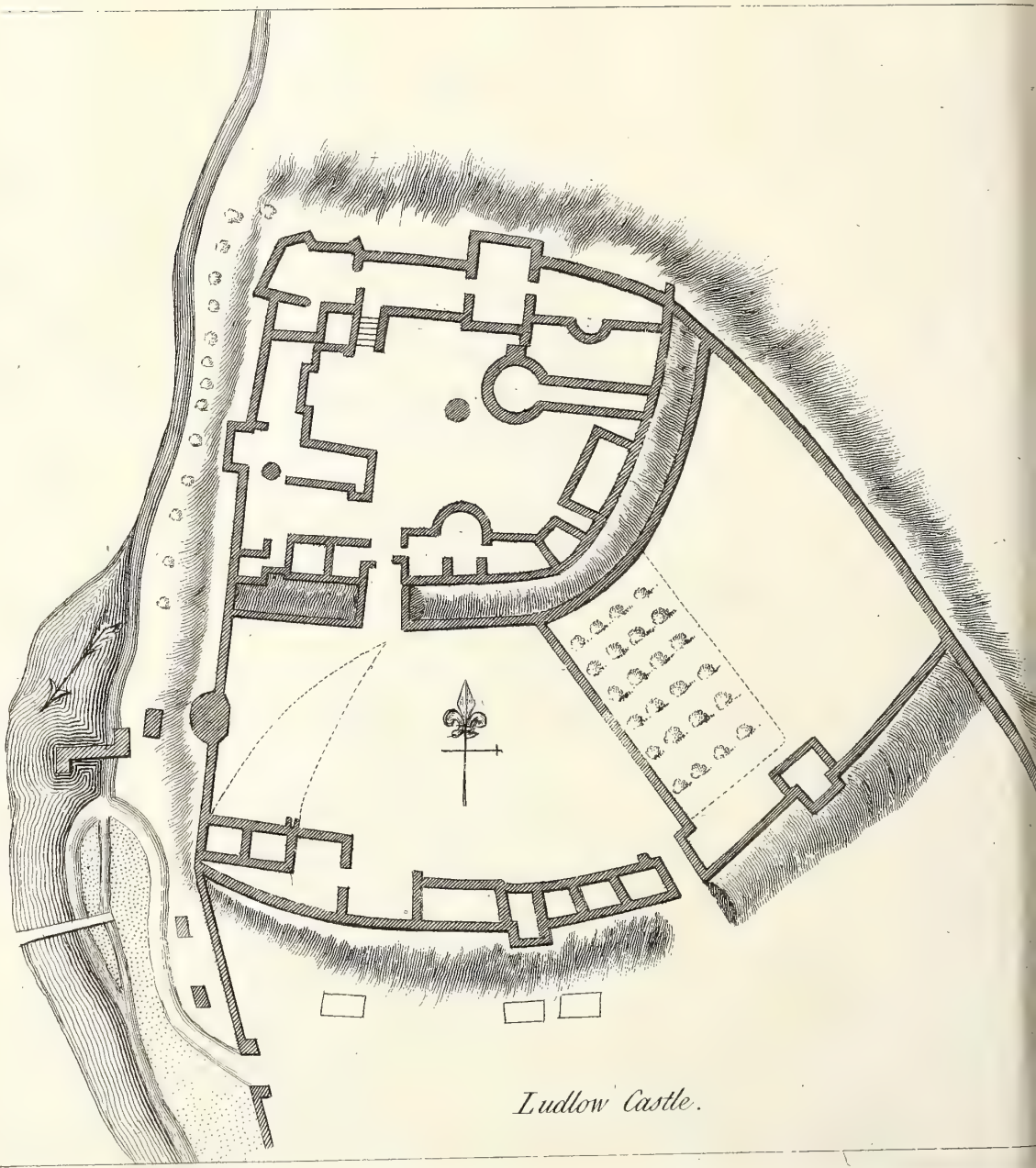
LUDLOW CASTLE.

Ludlow caſtle was built by Roger de Montgomery ſoon after the conqueſt, all the country hereabouts having been given him by the conqueror. Its walls by ſome are ſaid to have formerly been a mile in compaſs; but Leland in this meaſure includes thoſe of the town. This caſtle was ſeized by Henry I. its owner, Robert de Beleſme, ſon of Roger de Montgomery, having joined the party of Robert de Courthoſe againſt that king. It remained in the poſſeſſion of the crown at the acceſſion of king Stephen, but was nevertheleſs garriſoned and held out againſt him by Gervaſe Pagnel, during the conteſt with the empreſs Maud. Stephen, beſieged, and, as ſome write, took it anno 1139; but others aſſert, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In one of the attacks, prince Henry, ſon of David king of Scots, newly created earl of Northumberland, raſhly approaching too near the walls, was ſnatched from his horſe by a kind

kind of grapling iron; perhaps ſomewhat ſimilar to the corvus, one of the machines invented by Archimedes for the defence of Syracuſe, and mentioned by Tacitus as uſed by the Romans againſt Civilis. From this danger Henry was delivered by the king, who himſelf with great riſque and difficulty diſengaged him.

It remained in the crown till the ſucceeding reign, when Hen. II. beſtowed it on Fulk Fitz-Warine, called de Dinan, together with the vale below it, which lies on the banks of the river Corve, called Corve Dale. It was again in the crown in the 8th of king John, who granted it to Philip de Albani, from whoſe family it came to the Lacies of Ireland, the laſt of that houſe. Walter de Lacy, dying without iſſue male, left the caſtle to his grand-daughter Maud, the daughter of his deceaſed ſon Edward, and wife of Peter de Geneva or Jenevile, a Poictevin, and as ſome ſay, of the houſe of the duke of Lorain; from whoſe poſterity it deſcended again by a daughter to the Mortimers, from whom it paſſed hereditarily to the crown. But one moiety of the manor of Ludlow, upon the diviſion of the eſtate of Walter de Lacet, fell to Margery, another daughter of the before-named Edward, who married John Verdon; by whoſe daughter, Iſabel, it paſſed by marriage to William de Ferrers, of Okam. During the troubles between king Hen. II. and his barons, anno 1264, this caſtle was taken by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter.

In the 30th of Hen. VI. 1451, it belonged to Richard duke of York, who there drew up the declaration of his allegiance to the king, pretending the army of 10,000 men he had aſſembled in the marches of Wales, "was for the public wealth of the realme." This declaration, Stowe ſays, he ſubſcribed as follows: "In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this ſchedule with my ſigne manuall, and ſet thereunto my ſignet of arms, written in my caſtle of Ludlow the 9th of January, the 30th yeere of the raigne of my ſoveraigne lord king Hen. VI." Another apology, much to the ſame effect, was likewiſe dated from this caſtle



Ludlow Castle.

caſtle by the ſame duke 8 years afterwards; when lord Audley had been defeated at Blore Heath, in Staffordſhire, by the earl of Saliſbury, and Andrew Trollop and John Blunt had withdrawn themſelves from his party. Notwithſtanding which, he, with diverſe others, were attainted of treaſon at a parliament then held at Coventry; where (ſays the laſt cited authority) "their goods and poſſeſſions eſcheted, and their heires (were) diſinherited unto the ninth degree; their tenants ſpoiled of their goods, bemaimed and ſlain; the town of Ludlowe, belonging to the duke of York, was robbed to the bare walls, and the dutcheſs of York ſpoiled of her goods." Hall ſays, the caſtle was likewiſe ſpoyled, and that the king ſent the dutcheſs of Yorke with her two younger ſonnes "to be kept in ward, with the dutcheſs of Buckyngham her ſiſter, where ſhe continued a certain ſpace."

It came again to the crown in the reign of Edw. IV. whoſe eldeſt ſon Edward, for a while kept his court here, under the tuition of lord Anthony Woodvile, and the lord Scales; being ſent by his father, as Hall ſays, "for juſtice to be doeen in the marches of Wales, to the ende that by the authorite of hys preſence, the wilde Welſhemenne and evill diſpoſed perſonnes ſhould refrain from their accuſtomed murthers and outrages."

From an act of reſumption in Rot. Parl. 1ſt Hen. VII. we learn that John Fowler was the conſtable of this caſtle, which was afterwards inhabited by prince Arthur, that king's eldeſt ſon, who died here anno 1502, aged only 16 years. His bowels are buried in the church of this town; and it is ſaid, his heart, contained in a leaden box, was taken up ſome time ago. The particulars of his funeral are printed in the laſt edition of Leland's Collectanea, where a very remarkable circumſtance occurs: "all things thus finiſhed (ſays this account), there was ordeyned a great dinner: and in the morne a proclamation was made openly in that cittie, that if any man could ſhewe any victuals unpaid in that country, that had been taken by any of that noble prince's ſervants before that daye, they ſhould

come and ſhewe it to the late ſteward, comptroller, and cofferer, and they ſhould be contented." This proclamation does great honour to Hen. VII. eſpecially conſidering the avaricious temper attributed to him.

From the reign of Hen.VIII, when the court of the marches of Wales was inſtituted, it ſeems to have remained in the crown; the court being held in the caſtle, and the lord preſident of the marches reſiding there. It was in repair in the time of Charles I. and inhabited anno 1634, by the earl of Bridgewater, at that time lord preſident; when Milton's maſque of Comus, was repreſented, the principal parts being performed by his lordſhip's ſons and daughter; in which maſque the caſtle was repreſented in one of the ſcenes. During the civil war of that reign, Ludlow was for awhile kept as a garriſon for the king; but on the 9th of June, 1646, was delivered up to the parliament. At preſent it belongs to the crown, and a ſort of governor is appointed to it; but the building is ſuffered to fall to ruin.

A very juſt and accurate account of this caſtle is given in the tour through Great-Britain, in theſe words: "the caſtle of Ludlow ſhews plainly, in its decay, what it was in its flouriſhing eſtate. It is the palace of the prince of Wales, in right of his principality.

"Its ſituation is indeed moſt beautiful. There is a moſt ſpacious plain or lawn in its front, which formerly continued near two miles; but much of it is now encloſed. The country round it is exceeding pleaſant, fertile, populous, and the ſoil rich; nothing can be added by nature to make it a place fit for a royal palace. It is built in the north weſt angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful proſpect northward, and on the weſt is ſhaded by a lofty hill, and waſhed by the river. The battlements are of great height and thickneſs, with towers at convenient diſtances. The half which is within the walls of the town, is ſecured with a deep ditch; the other is founded on a ſolid rock. A chapel here has abundance of coats of arms upon

upon the pannels; as has the hall, together with lances, ſpears, firelocks, and old armour.

"It will be no wonder that this noble caſtle is in the very perfection of decay, when we acquaint our readers, that the preſent inhabitants live upon the ſale of the materials. All the fine courts, the royal apartments, halls, and rooms of ſtate, lie open and abandoned, and ſome of them falling down, for ſince the courts of the preſident of the marches are taken away, here is nothing that requires the attendance of any public perſons; ſo that time, the great devourer of the works of men, begins to eat into the ſtone walls, and to ſpread the face of ruin upon the whole fabric. Over ſeveral of the ſtable-doors are the arms of queen Elizabeth, the earls of Pembroke, &c." The ſword of ſtate carried before the princes of Wales, was very lately remaining.

The town of Ludlow was called by the Welch, Dinan and Lhyſtwaſoc, i. e. the prince's palace, probably from the caſtle. It ſtands at the confluence of the Temd and Corve, was fortified with walls and towers, and had ſeven gates, alſo a handſome church with curious painted glaſs. It is a corporation governed by bailiffs and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament; it has a market on Mondays. Its chief note aroſe from its being the place where the court for the marches of Wales was kept; firſt inſtituted by Hen. VIII. for the convenience of the Welch and neighbouring inhabitants. It conſiſted of a lord preſident, ſeveral counſellors, a ſecretary, an attorney, ſolicitor, and four juſtices of the counties of Wales, and was held in the caſtle: but this court becoming a great grievance to the ſubject, was diſſolved by an act of parliament paſſed in the firſt year of king William and queen Mary. This drawing was made anno 1774.

WENLOCK

WENLOCK MONASTERY.

THIS monaſtery takes its denomination from the town of Wenlock, near which it ſtands, and which is ſituated about ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Shrewſbury, and gives its name to the hundred. This houſe was, as it is ſaid, founded about the year 680, by Milburga, daughter of king Merwald, and niece to Wolphere, king of Mercia; ſhe preſided as abbeſs over it, and at her death was buried here. According to Mathew of Weſtminſter, her grave was long after diſcovered by accident, when many miracles were performed. The monaſtery was deſtroyed by the Danes, but reſtored by Leofric, earl of Cheſter, temp. Edward the confeſſor; but again falling to decay, and being forſaken, it was, in the 14th of William the conqueror, rebuilt and endowed by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, Chicheſter and Shrewſbury, a perſon of vaſt poſſeſſions in theſe parts. So ſays William of Malmſbury; but both Brompton and Leland attribute its reſtoration to Warin, earl of Shrewſbury.

THIS laſt refounder (whoſoever he was) placed therein a prior and convent of cluniac monks, who were looked upon as a cell to the houſe de Caritate in France, and ſuffered the ſame fate with other alien priories, till the 18th Rich. II. when it was made indigenous, or naturaliſed. In Rymer this is called the ſecond houſe of the order; but Prynne mentions it as a cell to the abbey of Cluny. It was dedicated to St. Milburga, and, at the 26th Hen. VIII. had revenues to the yearly value of 401l. os. 7d. q. clear, as Dugdale; and 434l. 1s. 2d. ob. in the whole. It was granted, 36th Hen. VIII. to Auguſtino de Auguſtini. This monaſtery was at firſt called Wimnicas, but in after times its legal ſtile was Wenlock Magna, or Moche Wenlock.

IN the Monaſticon is the patent of king Edw. III. reciting and confirming the charter of Iſabella de Say, lady of Clun, whereby



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Sparrow Sculp.

Wenlock Monastery, Shropshire.

whereby ſhe granted to theſe monks the church of St. George at Clun, with ſeven chapels depending on it; namely, the chapel of St. Thomas, in Clun; of St. Mary, at Waterdune; St. Swithin, at Clumbierie; St. Mary, at Clintune; St. Mary, at Appitune; with thoſe of Eggedune and Subbledune. There is likewiſe an inquiſition, taken the 29th of Edw. I. determining the right of preſentation to the cell of Frene to be in the monks of Wenlock. In Stevens's ſupplement, vol. II. p. 14. ſeven deeds are tranſlated into Engliſh from the Latin originals, then in the hands of Francis Canning, Eſq. of Foxcote, in the county of Warwick, viz. the deed of Geoffry de Say for the manor of Dudintun; confirmation of that deed by Hen. II. another deed of the ſame king, granting, that theſe monks might always enjoy the ſaid manor, unleſs he or his heirs gave them 11l. per annum, in churches or other things, in lieu of it. Charter of Hen. III. to them for the ſaid manor, anno regni 46, p. 15. The deeds of William Mitleton and Adam Fitz-William about a yard-land in Mitleton. A compoſition between Simon dean of Brug, and the prior and convent of Wenlock about the church of Dudinton.

Gervas Painel, purſuant to his father's deſign, founded at Dudley in Staffordſhire, anno 1161, a priory of the invocation of St. James for the monks of St. Milburga of Wenlock, giving them the ground on which the ſaid church of St. James ſtood, as alſo the church of St. Edmond and St. Thomas at Dudley, and thoſe of Norkphel, Segeſle, Ingepenne and Bradſel, with the tithe of his bread, game and fiſh, as long as he reſided at Dudley, or at Herden; alſo grazing, wood and diverſe other privileges. This houſe was always conſidered as a cell to Wenlock, and after the diſſolution its lands were granted as a parcel thereof.

The following liſt of priors is collected from Browne Willis's hiſtory of abbies, and his ſeries of principals of religious houſes, printed in Tanner's Notitia; and from the former is taken

the ſums that remained in charge. Imbertus, prior about the year 1145, Peter de Leja, promoted from this dignity, anno 1176, to the ſee of St. David's. Joybertus occurs prior anno 1198; he was alſo prior of Daventry and Coventry. Richard, elected 1221. Guicardes, 1265. Aymo de Montibus, who was ſucceeded 1272, by John de Tycford.

John Tubbe occurs prior in the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. about the year 1277. His ſucceſſor was Henry de Bonville, anno 1291 and 1297; Henry, elected 1325; Henry de Myons, elected 1363; Roger Wyvel, 1395; John Stafford, 1422; William Brugge, on whoſe reſignation, anno 1437, 16th Hen. VI. Roger Barry was admitted prior; William Walwin, elected 1462; John Stratton, elected 1468; John Shrewſbury, elected 1479; Thomas Sutbury, 1482; Richard Wenlock, 1485; Richard Singar; Rowland Gracewell, elected 1521; John Creſſage, alias Baylis, who ſurrendering this convent January 26, 1539, had a penſion aſſigned him of 80l. per annum. Anno 1553 here remained in charge 7l. 13s. 4d. in fees, and 75l. 10s. 6d. in annuities and corodies; and theſe penſions, viz. to Richard Fennymore and William Benge, 6l. each; William Morphew, John Leighe, Thomas Balle, and John Hopkins, 5l. 6s. 8d. each. The arms of this monaſtery were azure 3 garbs, or in pale a croyſier argent.

This monaſtery is ſituated in a ſmall bottom, having the town on the weſt, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by gently aſcending grounds. At preſent it has no body of water near it; but from ſome remaining dams, it ſeems as if here had been formerly ſome pools or ponds. Indeed, all religious houſes diſtant from the ſea muſt have had theſe conveniences, in order to ſupply the monks with fiſh, which made a very conſiderable part of their diet.

Of the buildings there ſtill remains what is now made a good dwelling-houſe, with proper offices for a farm: adjoining to this

this houſe is a range of cloiſters. The church was built in the form of a croſs; part of its walls are ſtanding; thoſe particularly of the ſouthern end of the tranſept are pretty entire. At the extremity of it are ſeen the remains of a chapel, into which the entrance lies under three circular arches adorned with undulating zigzags; the pillars are ſo far buried, that the architraves appear but juſt above the ground. On the inſide of the walls are razed figures of pointed and circular arches mutually interſecting. Other broken and detached parts of the body of the church remain, and the bottom of the ſouth aiſle is converted into ſtabling.

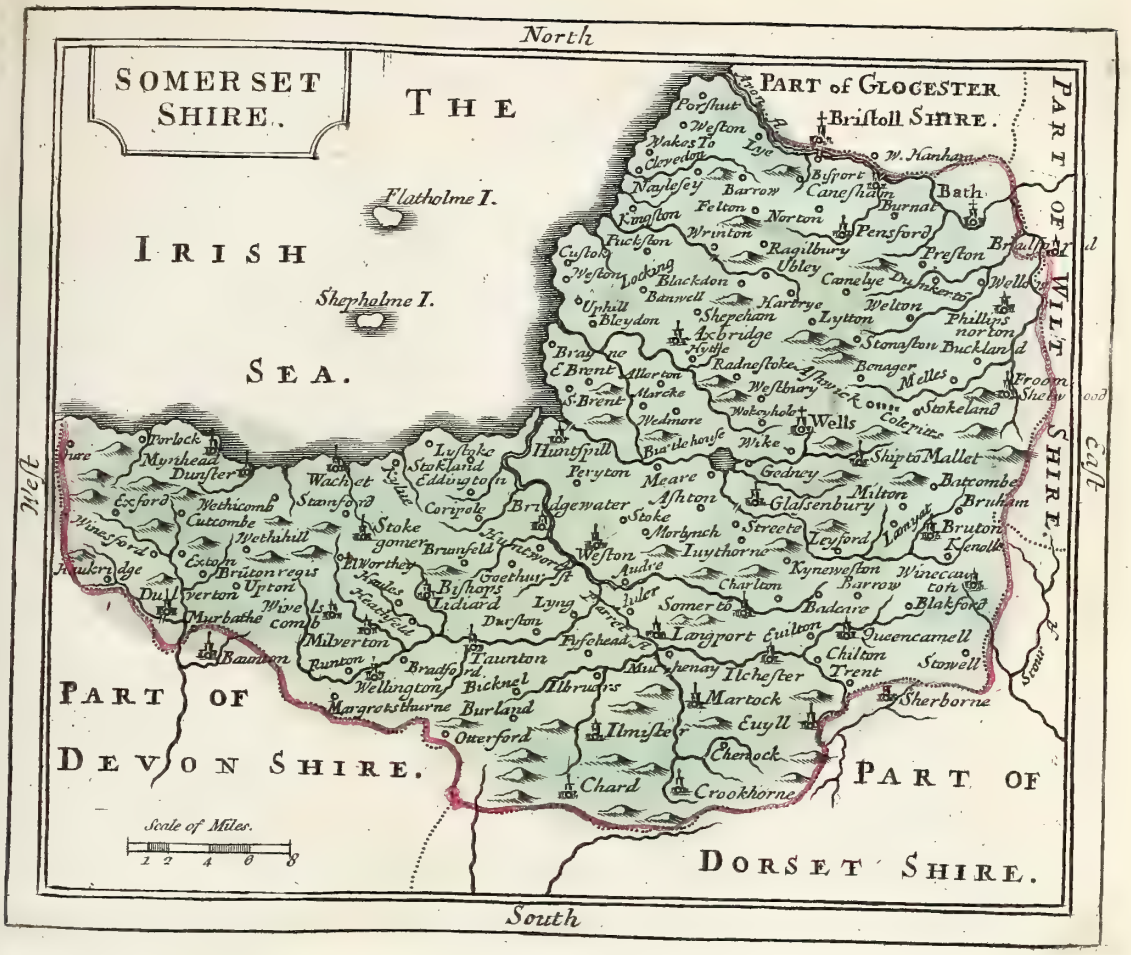
About half a century ago, a conſiderable part of the ruins were taken down by an agent of the manor, to rebuild ſome houſes of which he had a leaſe; but the late ſir Watkin Williams Wynn put a ſtop to any further demolition. The walls that encompaſſed the monaſtery and part of the gate-way remain. Here are neither any remarkable monuments nor inſcriptions, neither have any ſuch been digged up; although it is ſaid (I think by Leland) that the body of king Merwald was found in a wall of the church.

The common people have an abſurd tradition of a ſubterraneous communication between this houſe and Bildewas abbey; which has not the leaſt foundation in truth, the nature of the ground rendering ſuch an attempt impracticable; but indeed there is ſcarce an old monaſtery in England but has ſome ſuch ſtory told of it, eſpecially if it was a convent of men, and had a nunnery in its neighbourhood. Theſe reports were probably invented and propagated in order to exaggerate the diſſolute lives of the monks and nuns, and thereby to reconcile the multitude to the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes.

This monaſtery and manor, ſoon after the diſſolution, came into poſſeſſion of Thomas Lawley, eſquire, who lived in the houſe.

By a marriage with a Lawley, it devolved to Robert Bertie, Eſq. of the Ancaſter family; and from him it paſſed into the family of Gage, but whether by marriage or purchaſe I have not been able to learn.

Sir John Wynn of Wynſtay, in the county of Denbigh, bought it of lord viſcount Gage, and deviſed it, with his other eſtates, to his kinſman, the late ſir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, is the preſent proprietor. This view was drawn anno 1771.



SOMERSETSHIRE

IS a maritime county, that with the ancient Britons was belonging to their principality of the Belgæ: after the arrival of the Romans, it was compriſed in their province of Britannia Prima. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the Kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, the third Kingdom eſtabliſhed, which began in 519, and ended in 828, having had 18 Kings; the laſt of whom, Egbert, brought the other ſix under his ſubjection, and gave the name of England to the whole. At preſent it is comprehended in the Weſtern circuit, in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, and in the province of Canterbury. It is bounded N. by the Severn, ſea, and part of Glouceſterſhire; S. by Dorſetſhire and Devonſhire; E. by Wiltſhire; and Weſt by Devonſhire. It contains 1335 ſquare miles, or 1,078,000 ſquare acres, with 298,000 inhabitants, 44,700 houſes, is 52 miles long, 32 miles broad, and 204 in circumference, being divided into 43 hundreds, 385 pariſhes, 132 vicarages, 1760 villages, and 34 cities and market-towns, viz. Bath, Wells, and a great part of Briſtol, cities; Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilcheſter, Minehead, Milborn Port, Somerton, Penſford, Frome, North-Curry, Bruton, Langport, Philip's-Norton, Wincauton, Wellington, Dunſter, Dulverton, Axbridge,



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Burrough Chapel Somersetshire.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BURROUGH CHAPEL.

THIS chapel is in the deanery of Ilcheſter and hundred of Somerton, and ſtands eaſt of the river Parret, on a ſteep mount, ſaid to be natural; from which, perhaps, it takes its name: mounts being from the ancient Saxon language ſtiled burroughs or borrows; a name, however, generally confined to ſuch as were thrown up, or formed by art, for ſepulchral monuments. Verſtigan, in his antiquities concerning the Engliſh nation, has the following curious diſquiſition on the word burrough: "it was (ſaye he) a thing uſual among our old Saxon anceſtors, as by Tacitus it alſo ſeemeth to have bin among the other Germans, that the dead bodies of ſuch as were ſlaine in the field were not laid in graves; but, lying upon the ground, were covered over with turves or cloddes of earth: and the more in reputation the perſon had bin, the greater and heigher were the turves raiſed up over their bodies. This ſome uſed to call Byriging, ſome Beorging, and ſome Buriging, of the dead (all being one thing, though differently pronounced), and from whence we yet retaine our ſpeech of burying of the dead, that is, hyding of the dead. Now becauſe theſe Byrighs or Beorghs, &c. (being as much to ſay as hiding places) ſeemed as hilles; the name of Byrgh or Beorgh (now Bergh) became (though metaphorically) all Germanie over to be the general name of a mountaine, more than the name of hil or dunn, there formerly uſed. I am the more

willing to ſhew the originall meaning of this word, becauſe of the number of places in England, which end in bery, bury and burrow, originally all one, and properly ſignifying to ſhroud or to hyde; which may alſo appear by our calling in ſome partes of England, the places made for conies to hide and ſhroud themſelves in, Conie-beries or Conie-buries; and in other parts of England Conie-burrowes. The name alſo of burgh or burrough, now commonly wryten burrow, which we give to ſome townes, is from hence originally derived; places firſt ſo called having bin with walles of turf or clods of earth fenſed about for men to be ſhrowded in as in fortes or caſtles. And where the word burie is the termination of a citie, as Canterburie, Saliſburie, and the lyke, it metaphorically ſignifieth a high or chief place."

Burrough chapel belonged to the rectory of Aller, otherwiſe Auler, a place famous for the baptiſm of Godrun, king of the Danes, for whom K. Alfred here ſtood ſponſor, after having vanquiſhed and bound him by an oath to depart the kingdom with all poſſible expedition. This chapel was dedicated to St. Michael. It is at preſent in ruins. The tradition is, that it was deſtroyed in Cromwell's time; and it appears likely, as in Walker's hiſtory of the ſufferings of the parochial clergy at that period it is ſaid, " that Walker Foſter, B. D. was vicar of Auler (perhaps he meant rector); that his living was ſequeſtered, himſelf impriſoned, and that he could never receive any fifths from his ſucceſſor, only once in deriſion, when he was offered a groat." He was born in Northamptonſhire, and had been fellow of Emanuel college, to which the patronage of Auler belongs. " He lived, (adds Walker) if I miſtake not, to be reſtored."

During his ſequeſtration it is more than probable the chapel was neglected, or rather deſtroyed; ſuch demolition, particularly of places dedicated to ſaints, being by the furious zealots of thoſe times deemed highly meritorious. It was built cathedral like, in the ſhape of a croſs. No remarkable monuments are to be found in it, neither do the neighbouring inhabitants bury



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Sparrow fc.

Cleve Abbey, Somersetshire.

bury there. Divine ſervice for the pariſh is performed in the parochial church of Lyng.

The ruin, the mount and river together, form a pictureſque view. The mount, though generally deemed natural, has much the appearance of being artificial. This view was drawn anno 1762.

CLEVE ABBY.

Clyff, Cleve, or old Cleve abby, is ſituated in the weſtern part of the county, next Briſtol channel, in the deanery of Dunſter and hundred of Williton. It was dedicated to the honour of the bleſſed virgin Mary; and is, by Dugdale, claſſed among the benedictine monaſteries; but Tanner thinks it was of the ciſtertian order. The following account of its foundation is given in the Monaſticon, extracted from a manuſcript in the Cotton library, which treats of the abbey of Reweſby.

"William, youngeſt ſon of the forſeid William de Romare and the ſeid Lucy hys wyff, found the abbey and monaſtery of ſeid bleſſed lady of the clyff, in the forſeid countie of Somerſet, in the nyenth yere of the reigne of king Rich. I. late king of England, and that by the hondes and overſight of one Hugh, then abbot of the forſeyd monaſtery and abbey of Reweſby; the which ſtalled and made then firſt abbot of the forſeyd monaſtery of Clyff aforeſeid oone raff, as hit apperith, by old wretyns, in the ſeide abbey of Clyff; and this ſeide William, youngeſt ſon, dyed, and is tumbed and beryed in the foreſeyd monaſtery and abbey of Rewiſbey; and lyeth ther, in the ſouth ſide of the tumbe of the foreſeide William de Romare, his ſeide fader; and theis verſis followyng be wretyn uppon the tumbe of this forſeide William, the youngeſt ſon: hic jacet in tumba, Willielmus de Romare, filius Luciæ, comitiſſæ Lincolniæ, fundator monaſterii Beatæ Mariæ de Clyve."

This

This monaſtery was endowed by the founder, with all his lands, at Cleve, with all their rights, excepting the ſervice of his ſoldiers; and by another deed, he confirmed the ſaid lands, with all belonging to them, only reſerving to himſelf the freemen thereof.

King John confirmed the above donation, and that of his chamberlain, Hubert de Burgo, of the free tenure of the ſaid Cleve, and of the church of Hammel. Richard, earl of Poictou and Cornwall, alſo ratified to the monks of Cleve the lands of Pochewill and Treglaſton, the gift of Hubert de Burgo aforeſaid, and thoſe of Pundeſtoke, granted by William de Pundeſtoke, with all other donations in Cornwall. Reginald de Mohun gave to this abby, which in his grant he calls by the name of vallis florida, or the flowery vale, vulgo Cleve, all his lands of Salworth; and by another deed confirms the donation of Storemansford, given by William Mohun.

King Hen. III. by his charter, confirmed the gifts of Hubert de Burgo; and by another, dated in the 13th year of his reign, granted to this abby his manor of Brampton in Devonſhire, to be held of him and his heirs, at the annual rents of 22l. to be paid at two payments into the Exchequer.

In a manuſcript belonging to Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, quoted by Tanner, it is ſaid that this abby was a cell to the abby of Bec; and that William de Romare, earl of Lincoln, having given the church of old Clyve, A. D. 1188, to Savericus, biſhop of Bath and Wells, he made it a preband in the cathedral church of Wells, and annexed it to the abbot of Bec and his ſucceſſors. Here were not long before the diſſolution, ſeventeen monks, who were endowed with 155l. 9s. 5d. per annum, according to both Dugdale and Speed. The latter, by miſtake, places this abby in Devonſhire, and aſcribes its foundation to Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, before the conqueſt. The ſite, with great part of the lands, was granted to Robert, earl of Suſſex, and Mary his wife, 33d Hen. VIII. and to Thomas



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Sparrow

Farley Castle, Somersetshire.

Thomas, earl of Suſſex, the 14th of Elizabeth. In 1754, when this view was taken, beſides the ruins here repreſented, the gate-houſe of the abby was ſtill ſtanding.

FARLEY CASTLE.

AT what time this caſtle was erected, or who was its builder, is not certainly known; indeed, conſidering its importance (at leaſt if one may judge from the extent of its ruins) it ſeems ſurprizing ſo little ſhould be ſaid of it in hiſtory.

THE firſt account of it is no farther back than the 16th of Edw. III. when Farley, or Farleigh, appears to have then been the property of Bartholomew lord Begherſh, who then obtained a charter of free warren for all his demeſne lands here. It was ſold by his grand-daughter, the ſole heir of his ſon Bartholomew, with other eſtates, to Robert lord Hungerford; who, for his attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter, was attainted by parliament when Edw. IV. was ſettled on the throne; his lands being confiſcated, this manor with ſeveral other of his eſtates were given to Richard duke of Glouceſter, brother to the king, in whoſe poſſeſſion it continued till his acceſſion to the crown.

RICHARD, among the many honours and favours he beſtowed on John lord Howard, duke of Norfolk and earl-marſhal of England, in conſideration of his faithful ſervices to the houſe of York, granted him the caſtle and lordſhip of Farley in ſpecial tail. It ſeems afterwards to have returned to the Hungerfords; but whether it was reſtored to them, or they re-purchaſed, does not appear. By Camden's manner of expreſſing himſelf, it looks as if it did not belong to them when he wrote: his words are, "Farley, once a caſtle on a hill [but now pulled down] belonging not many years ſince to the Hungerfords:" and yet from the date of ſome monuments in that chapel it appears to have been the burial-place of that family as late as

the year 1613. It was afterwards the property of the earl of Huntingdon, and has ſince been purchaſed by —— Frampton, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

An old woman who ſhews the ruins ſays, that her grandfather was game-keeper to the laſt of the Hungerfords that poſſeſſed this caſtle, who ſold 28 manors, and lived to be 115 years of age; but that, owing to his great extravagance, the laſt 30 years of his life he was reduced to ſubſiſt on charity. This view, which ſhews the inſide of the draw-bridge gate, was taken anno 1774.

THE CHAPEL IN FARLEY CASTLE.

This chapel conſiſts of a ſingle aiſle, having a receſs or ſmall chantry on its north ſide, the ceiling of which is ornamented with (what was once) a fine painting of the reſurrection, in many parts now demoliſhed; but though it is expoſed to the injuries of air and weather, the roof being decayed and gone, the remaining part is remarkably freſh. In a border next this ceiling are repreſented ſeveral ſaints.

This chapel was (it has before been obſerved) the burial place of the Hungerfords; though many other perſons were probably interred here, as a great heap of human bones are piled up in one corner of the building, and through every aperture of broken pavement more appear.

Here are four monuments of that family in the receſs, which is paved with black and white marble; one very elegant, repreſenting a man and his wife, carved in white marble, recumbent on a black marble ſlab.

Among many memorandums of the Hungerfords, the following has rather a pretty turn, particularly in the four laſt lines. It is engraved on braſs.

If birth or worth might add to rareneſs life,
Or teares in man revive a vertuous wife,
Looke in this cabinet, bereav'd of breath,
Here lies the pearle inclos'd; ſhe which by death,

Sterne



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Farley Chapel, Somersetshire.

Sparrow sculp

Sterne death ſubdu'd, ſlighting vain worldly vice,
Achiuing heaun with thoughts of paradiſe.
She was her ſexes wonder, great in bloud;
But what is far more rare, both great and good.
Shee was with all celeſtial virtues ſtorde,
The life of Shaa and ſoul of Hungerforde.

AN EPITAPH.

Written in memory of the late right
Noble and moſt truly virtuous
Mrs. Mary Shaa,
Daughter to the Right Hoble Walter Lord
Hongerford, Sifter and Heyre General to the
Right Noble Sr Ed. Hongerford Knt. deceaſed
And wife unto Thomas Shaa Eſqr. leaving
Behind Robert Shaa her only ſonne
She departed this life in the faith
Of Chriſt the laſt day Septembr.
Ano. Dni 1613.

In a vault beneath this chapel, to which the deſcent is from without, are ſeveral leaden coffins (ſix, I think) exactly reſembling thoſe encloſing Egyptian mummies, having the repreſentation of a human face raiſed on them, a ſwelling about the ſhoulders, gradually tapering to the feet. Upon the upper lids of two of them are placed ſimilar ſmall coffins, containing the bodies of children; they are kept from the ground, being laid on pieces of ſtone ſquared like large beams. Here is likewiſe an urn, containing the bowels of ſome perſon who was embalmed.

Near the entrance into the chapel ſtands a cheſt of old armour, formerly belonging to the Hungerfords, and brought from the caſtle, on opening of which were found three original letters written by Oliver Cromwell. Two of them, it is ſaid, were lent to a gentleman, who never returned them. The third is preſerved in a frame, by the woman who ſhews the monuments.

Although

Although this letter really contains nothing intereſting, yet from a writer of Oliver's rank even trifles become important; a copy of it is therefore hereunder given:

" Sr, I am very ſorryd my occaſions will not permit mee to return to you as I would, I have not yett fully ſpoken wth the Gentlemen I ſend to wait upon you when I ſhall doe itt I ſhall be enabled to be more particular being unwilling to detaine youre ſervant any longer. Wth my ſervice to youre Lady and family I take leave and Reſt yr Affectionate Servant.

July 30th 1652. O Cromwell.

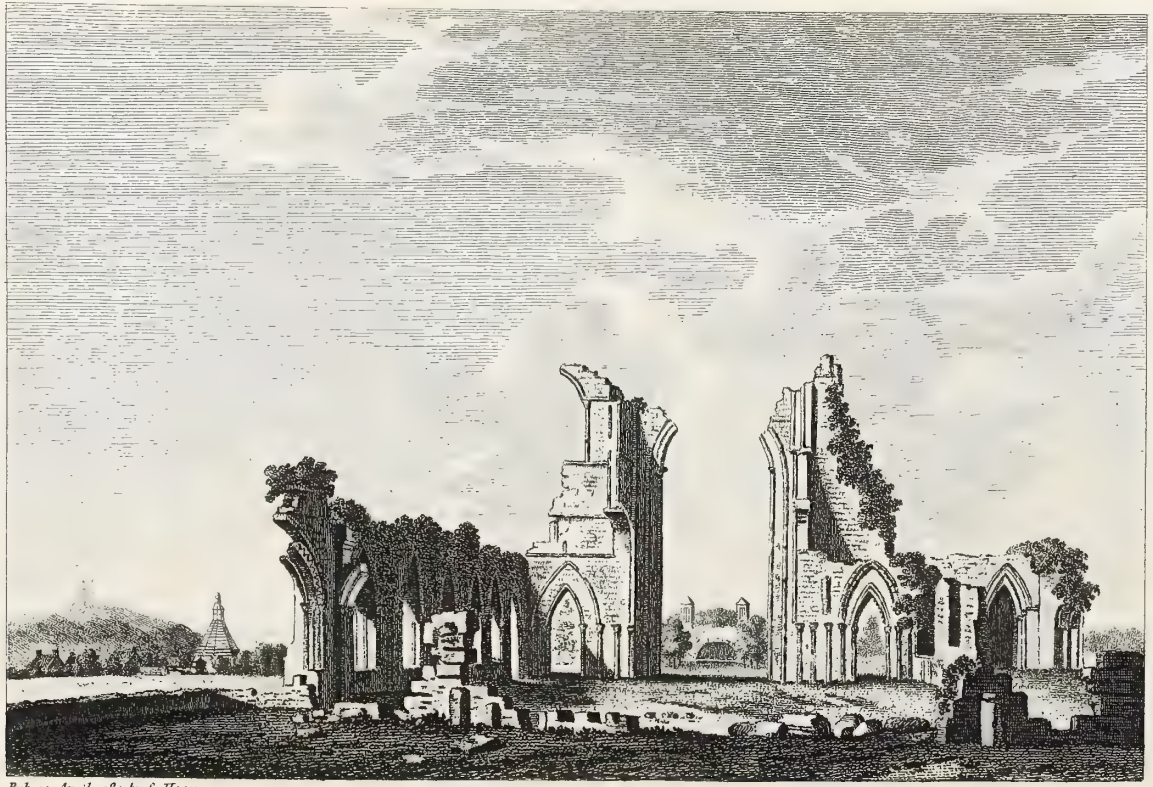
" For my Honnerd frind Mr. Hungerford the Elder at his Houſe Theſe."

In the eaſt wall are the remains of the communion table, the ſlab of which was not long ago taken away. This view, which was drawn anno 1774, not only ſhews the chapel, but alſo two of the towers of the caſtle, one quite overgrown with ivy.

GLASTONBURY ABBY.

This was a mitred abby; it ſtood near the middle of the county, in a ſpot formerly called Ynyſwytryn, or the Glaſs iſland, and the iſland of Avalonia, being encompaſſed on every ſide by buſhes, water, and marſhes. The hiſtory of its foundation is by ſeveral of the monkiſh hiſtorians thus related.

Philip the apoſtle, 31 years after the death of Chriſt, on the diſperſion of the chriſtians, preached the goſpel among the franks, of whom he converted and baptized many; and, being deſirous of extending chriſtianity as far as poſſible, choſe out 11 of his moſt zealous followers, over whom he ſet his friend, Joſeph of Arimathea; and having given them his benediction, ſent them to Britain to preach the faith. Arviragus was then king of that part wherein they landed; who, although not converted, yet permitted them to ſettle in his kingdom; and for



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Glastonbury Abbey.

for that purpoſe granted them this place and other lands, to the amount of 12 hides, manſes, familys or ploughs, nearly equal to 1440 acres; part of this they incloſed with wattles, or hurdles, and with the ſame materials erected a place of worſhip, being the firſt chriſtian church in this iſland.

The Legend ſays it was conſecrated by Chriſt in perſon, and by him dedicated to the honour of his mother; and that St. David, biſhop of Menevia, or St. David's, ſome time after intending to conſecrate it, was forbidden by our lord, who appeared to him in a viſion, and as a token that he had himſelf performed that ceremonial, with his finger, pierced St. David's hand; which wound was the next day ſeen by many perſons. Here theſe holy men lived a kind of eremitical life, ſpending their time in acts of penitence and devotion: they, however, frequently went out into the adjoining country; where, by their preaching, they converted many of the pagans to chriſtianity. Two of the ſucceſſors of Arviragus, obſerving the good effects this new doctrine had on the morals of their ſubjects, encouraged them in their undertaking, and confirmed and added to the lands granted by that prince.

After the death of theſe holy men, the people, for want of paſtors, revolted to their idolatry; ſo that chriſtianity was nearly forgotten, when king Lucius coming to the throne, and being deſirous of knowing the tenets of the chriſtian religion applied to pope Eleutherius, and intreated him to ſend ſome preachers into his kingdom. Eleutherius accordingly diſpatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who ſoon converted and baptized that king and moſt of his ſubjects; and in travelling about to inſtruct the few unconverted, they by chance came to this iſland; where, finding this chapel built by Joſeph and his followers, which had many evidences of having been uſed as a place of worſhip by chriſtians, they obtained it of the king, and appointed 12 of their number to reſide there. Theſe lived a ſort of monaſtic life; ſerving God in the ancient chapels, and keeping up their number, by

chooſing a freſh member on the death of any of their fraternity. This ſociety was at length reduced into a more regular form by St. Patrick, the Iriſh apoſtle, who inſtructed them in the monaſtic diſcipline, and became their firſt abbot, in which office he continued 39 years. St. Dunſtan afterwards introduced among them the rule of St. Benedict.

This place was famous for the reſidence of the holy fathers, Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas the hiſtorian: after them came St. David, who added to the eaſt end of the old church a leſſer chapel, in manner of a chancel, which he dedicated to the bleſſed virgin: near this chapel was buried St. Joſeph of Arimathea, with the other diſciples, St. Patrick, St. Gildas, St. Dunſtan, and many other ſaints and martyrs. The monks were now enabled to make themſelves an oratory of ſtone; which they dedicated to Chriſt, and his apoſtles St. Peter and Paul. The old church was repaired with more laſting materials; the number of monks increaſed: in a word, this community began to take haſty ſtrides towards that wealth and magnificence for which it became afterwards ſo renowned.

The account of the foundation here given is far from being uncontroverted: many of our moſt learned antiquarians doubting whether either Joſeph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, or St. David, were ever here; among them are found the reſpectable names of Spelman, Stillingfleet, and Collier. On the other hand, it is not to be denied, that the popular opinion, founded on tradition, ran ſtrongly for this being the burial place of Joſeph of Arimathea; and, by a record preſerved in Rymer's Fœdera, it appears, one John Blome of London, in the reign of Edw. III. obtained a licence, dated at Weſtminſter, June 10, 1345, to go to the monaſtery of Glaſtonbury, and dig for the corpſe of Joſeph of Arimathea, according to a divine revelation which he ſaid he had on that ſubject in the preceding year.

This abby was moſt liberally endowed by the munificence of king Ina, who built the great church, and enriched the houſe with

with ſo much land and ſo many privileges, that he has by ſome, particularly biſhop Stillingfleet, been deemed the founder. It was likewiſe benefited by Edward the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; but at the conqueſt, king William ſtripped it of ſeveral of its poſſeſſions, and beſtowed them on his ſoldiers; and in 1083, made one Turſtin, a Norman, abbot thereof; but afterwards, that king reſtored to it ſome of theſe lands, confirming them by his grant.

In the year 1116 or 1120, the church was rebuilt by Herlewinus, ſucceſſor to Turſtin; and anno 1184, the whole monaſtery, except part of the abbot's lodgings and the ſteeple, was conſumed by fire; after which, there then being no abbot, king Hen. II. ſent one of his chamberlains, Ralph Fitzſtephens, to take care of the revenue of the abby; who began, and partly finiſhed, a new church, and the offices of the houſe: theſe were perfected by the abbot Henry de Saliaco, or Swanſey; in whoſe time the tomb of king Arthur was diſcovered in the cemetery. It is ſaid, king Hen. II. on the faith of ſeveral ancient ſongs recording his being buried in this place, ordered ſearch to be made; and, at about 7 feet under ground, a kind of tomb-ſtone was found, with a rude leaden croſs fixed on it, on which was a Latin inſcription, in barbarous gothic characters, the Engliſh of which is, "here lies buried the famous king Arthur, in the iſle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental ſtone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the ſolid oak, containing the bones of a human body, ſuppoſed to be that of king Arthur: theſe were, by the care of the abbot, tranſlated into the church, and covered with a magnificent monument.

About the year 1313, Geoffry Fromond, being made abbot, began the great hall, and made the chapter-houſe to the middle; his ſucceſſor, Walter de Tanton, who died before confirmation, made the front of the choir with the curious ſtone images where the crucifix ſtood. Adam de Solbury, the next abbot, gave the ſeven great bells belonging to the church.

Walter

Walter Monnington, the 53d abbot, was a conſiderable benefactor; he built the vault of the choir and of the preſbytery, and lengthened the preſbytery two arches; he died anno 1374. John Chinnock, the next in ſucceſſion, finiſhed what had been begun by Monnington, and built the cloyſter, dormitory, and fratery; alſo perfected the great hall and chapter-houſe, begun by the abbot Fromond: having continued abbot near 50 years, he died anno 1420.

Richard Beere, inſtalled about anno 1495, built the new lodgings by the great chamber, called the king's lodgings in the gallery; as alſo the new lodgings for the ſecular prieſts and clerks of our lady: he likewiſe built the greateſt part of Edgar's chapel at the eaſt end of the church, arched the eaſt part of the church on both ſides, and ſtrengthened the ſteeple in the middle by a vault of two arches, which would have otherwiſe fallen: he moreover made a rich altar of ſilver, gilt, and ſet it before the high altar; and returning out of Italy, where he had been ambaſſador, he built the chapel of our lady of Loretto, adjoining to the north ſide of the body of the church: he alſo erected the chapel of the ſepulchre at the ſouth end of the body of the church; an alms-houſe, with a chapel on the north ſide of the abby; and built the manor place at Sharpham, in the park.

Richard Whyting, the laſt abbot, ſucceſſor to Beere, finiſhed Edgar's chapel: he was, according to Willis, and others, a man of irreproachable life and fervent piety; but refuſing to ſurrender up his abby to king Hen. VIII. he was ſent for to town, and, in his abſence, perſons were deputed to ſearch his ſtudy, who pretended to find there, in a cabinet, a little book written againſt the king's divorce; upon which, being indicted, he was found guilty of high treaſon, and was dragged on a hurdle to the top of a high hill, which overlooks the monaſtery, and whereon ſtands the church called the Torr; here he was hanged in his monk's habit: after which he was quartered, his head ſet up on the abby-gate, and his quarters ſent to Bath, Wells, Ilcheſter,

Ilcheſter, and Bridgewater. The king ſoon after took poſſeſſion of the lands and revenues of this abby; which were valued, according to Speed, at 3508l. 13s. 4¾d.; Dugdale 3331l. 7s. 4d. ob. The ſite was granted, 1ſt Edw. VI. to Edward duke of Somerſet; and the 1ſt of Elizabeth to ſir Peter Carew.

It was in this monaſtery that St. Dunſtan took the devil by the noſe; the ſtory is thus related in the golden legend, printed by William Caxton, anno 1493.

And thenne he was made abbot of Glaſtenburye by conſente of the kinge and hys brother Edmund. And in that place ruled full well and relygyouſly the monkes his brethren, and drewe them to holy lyvynge; by good example gyvyng. Saint Dunſtone and St. Ethelwolde were bothe made preeſtes in one daye, and he was holy in contemplation, and when ſoo that St. Dunſton was wery of prayer, thenne uſed he to werke in Goldſmythes werke wyth hys owne handes, for to eſchewe ydlenes: and he gave alwaye almeſſe to poure people for the love of God. And on a tyme as he ſat at his werke, his hert was on Jeheſu Cryſt: his mouth occupied wyth holy praiers, and his hondes beſi on his werke: but the devyll whiche ever had grete envye at him, came to him in an eventyde in lykeneſs of a woman (as he was buſy to make a chalys:) and with ſmyling, ſayd yt ſhe had greate thynges to tell him and thenne he bad her ſay what ſhe wolde and thenne ſhe began to telle hym many nice trifilles and no maner therein: and thenne he ſuppoſed that ſhe was a wycked ſpirite and an one caught her by the noſe wyth a payre of tongues of yren brenninge hote, and thenne the devyelle began to rore and crye and faſt drewe awaye, but ſaynt Dunſtone held faſt tyll it was ferre wythin the nighte and thenne he let her goo: and the fende departed wyth an horrible noiſe and crie and ſayd that all the people mighte here, alas what ſhame hath this carle done to me, how may I beſt quyte him agen, but never after the deuyell had never luſt to tempte him in that crafte.

Osbertus precentor and ſub-prior of the monaſtery, of Chriſtchurch, Canterbury, who wrote the life of this ſaint, relates

the ſame ſtory with this additional circumſtance.—That the foul fiend whilſt under the pinchers of the ſaint, called him bald pate, his hair being as his hiſtorian obſerves, rather thin. This drawing was made anno 1756.

THE ABBOT's KITCHEN AT GLASTONBURY.

THE abbot's kitchen here repreſented is much more entire than any of the other buildings of this monaſtery, and was probably of more modern conſtruction; this ſurmiſe is ſomewhat juſtified by a tradition, which ſays, that king Hen. VIII. having ſome diſputes with one of the abbots, threatened to burn his kitchen, thereby inſinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily anſwered, that he would build ſuch a one, that all the wood in the royal foreſts ſhould not ſuffice to accompliſh that threat, and forthwith erected the preſent edifice; perhaps this might be true of ſome former king, but the building ſeems rather older than the reign of Hen. VIII.

Doctor Stukely, who accurately conſidered and ſurveyed the remains of the abby, gives in his Itinerarium Curioſum the following account of this building:

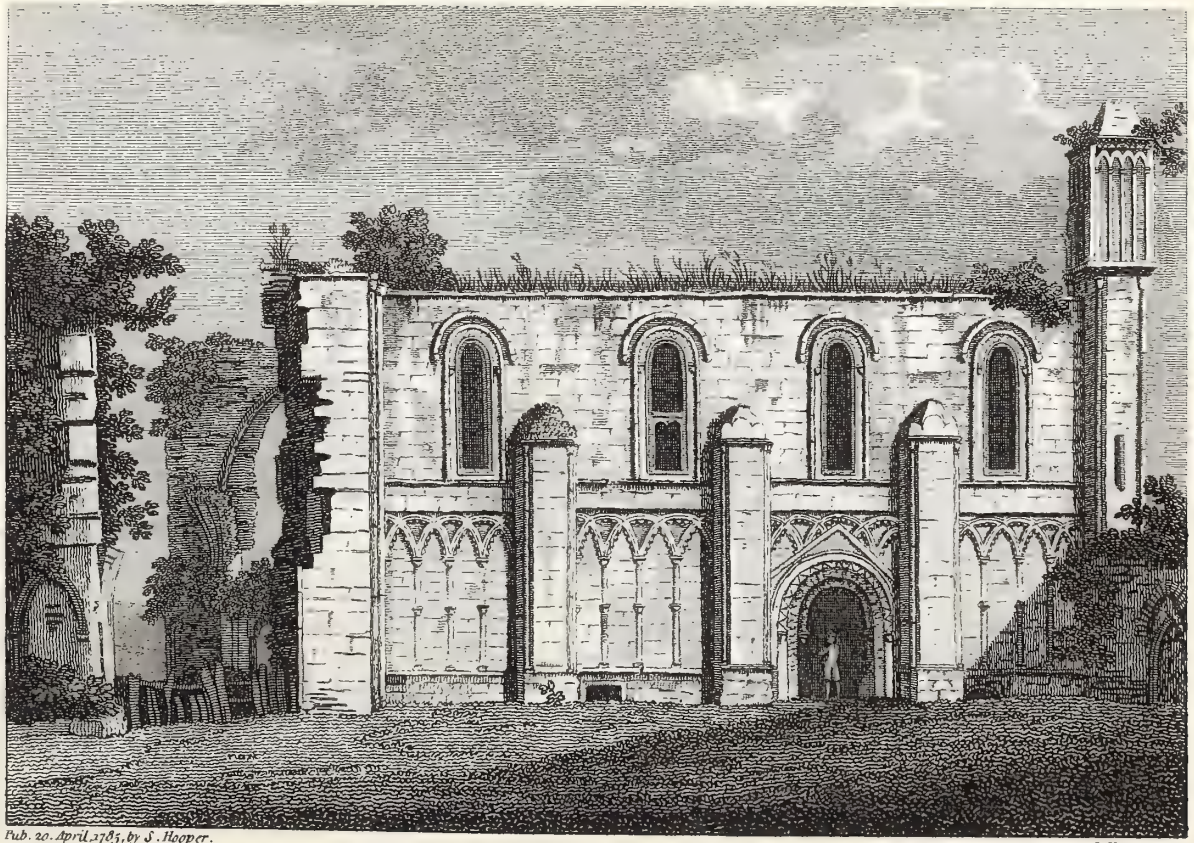
"Nothing is reſerved entire but the kitchen, a judicious piece of architecture; it is formed from an octagon, included in a ſquare; four fire-places fill the four angles, having chimneys over them in the flat part of the roof; between theſe riſes the arched octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lanthorn, one within another; there are eight carved ribs within, which ſupport the vault, and eight funnels for letting out the ſteam through windows, within which, in a leſſer pyramid, hung the bell to call the poor people to the adjacent almery, whoſe ruins are on the north ſide of the kitchen; the ſtones of the pyramid are all cut ſlanting, with the ſame bevils to throw off the rain." This drawing was made anno 1753.

THE



Pub.10 April 1785, by S. Hooper.

Abbots Kitchen, Glastonbury.



Pub. 20. April 1785, by S. Hooper.

J. Newton sc.

Joseph (St.) of Arimathea, at Glastonbury

THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA, AT GLASTONBURY.

THIS chapel ſtands at the weſt end of the conventual-church of the abby, to which it communicated by an arch, and a ſpacious portal. Dr. Stukely, in his Itinerarium Curioſum, wherein he has accurately conſidered this monaſtery, treating of Joſeph of Arimathea's chapel, thus deſcribes it: "the preſent work is about the third building upon the ſame ſpot. 'Tis 44 paces long, 36 wide without. 'Tis ſo entire that we could well enough draw the whole ſtructure. The roof is chiefly wanting: two little turrets are at the corners of the weſt end, and two more at the interval of four windows from thence, which ſeems to indicate the ſpace of ground the firſt chapel was built on; the reſt between it and the church was a ſort of anti-chapel: underneath was a vault, now full of water; the floor of the chapel being beaten down into it; it was wrought with great ſtones. Here was a capacious receptacle of the dead: they have taken up many leaden coffins, and melted them into ciſterns. Hence is the ſubterraneous arched paſſage to the Torr, according to their notion. The roof of the chapel was finely arched with rib-work of ſtone; the ſides of the wall are full of ſmall pillars of Suſſex marble, as likewiſe the whole church, which was a way of ornamenting in thoſe days; they are moſtly beaten down. Between them the walls are painted with pictures of ſaints, as ſtill eaſily ſeen. All the walls are overgrown with Ivy, which is the only thing here in a flouriſhing condition; every thing elſe preſenting a moſt melancholy, tho' venerable aſpect."

IN Steven's hiſtory of abbies, or additions to the Monaſticon, there is a very particular account of the death of Richard Whiting, the laſt abbot; but from whence taken is not there ſaid. But it appears pretty evident, that it is from ſome zealous roman catholic writer; therefore, not altogether an impartial evidence. Nevertheleſs, as it ſhews the almoſt royal ſtate in which

which the abbots of the great monaſteries then lived, the reader will not perhaps be ſorry to ſee it here tranſcribed.

" WHITING was abbot of this monaſtery; a man both venerable for his age, which was almoſt decrepit, and really wonderful for the moderation of his religious life, which he had preſerved amidſt the greateſt plenty of temporal bleſſings. For this England had ſtill retained; that tho' the monaſteries were extraordinary wealthy, they ſhould not be governed by any but monks. All the religious men alſo lived in community, were more aſſiduous in the choir, and very rarely ever went abroad without the encloſure of their monaſteries. Whiting therefore being abbot, had an entire and encloſed monaſtery of about an hundred religious men; but according to the cuſtom of abbots, he maintained 300 domeſticks in ſeparate houſes and places adjoining; and among them many gentlemen's ſons. Beſides, he kept many at their ſtudies in the univerſities. He practiſed hoſpitality to all travellers paſſing by upon any account whatſoever, in ſo much that he ſometimes entertained 500 horſemen. On Wedneſdays and Fridays he diſtributed bountiful and fixed alms on the poor reſorting from all the villages round about. And this was the cuſtom of almoſt all the other monaſteries, and richer abbots in England, the king's officers, who went about to the monaſteries, having therefore acquainted Hen. VIII. that Whiting could not be prevailed on to ſign the inſtrument propoſed by his majeſty; they were directed to bring him immediately to London, without hindering him to take a long and decent retinue ſuitable to his dignity; but to take care that he ſhould diſpoſe of nothing that belonged to the monaſtery: and laſtly, that a certain knight, who was the chief of his family, and whom the king's officers had already corrupted, ſhould come with him, as it were to aſſiſt him on his journey, but in reality as a keeper and ſpy. When he was come to London, the king's counſellors did not think fit to ſay much to him, when they underſtood from his ſteward that he was poſitively reſolved never to ſub-

ſcribe

ſcribe that inſtrument; but the king would not ſeem to exact it from any man by force. Having ſearched Whiting's cabinets, the king had found a little book written againſt the divorce, brought in without Whiting's knowledge by them that ſearched, which he thought a ſufficient pretence to put him to death. Having therefore received a ſlight check, and being ſtripped of part or his retinue (for he came with about 150 horſe) he was diſmiſſed from London to receive the king's pleaſure at home. But when he arrived at the city of Wells, which is five miles from Glaſtonbury, he was informed that there was an aſſembly of the gentry, and he ſummoned to it. He went immediately, and entering the court was going to take his place among the prime of them, when the crier called him to the bar, and bid him anſwer to the crimes of high treaſon laid to his charge. The old man wondered, looked about him, and aſked his ſteward what the meaning of it might be? He, as he had been inſtructed, bid him be of good heart, whiſpering him that this was all done to fright him. Soon after Whiting was condemned, and ſent away to Glaſtonbury, yet never imagining that his end was ſo near. When he came near the walls of the monaſtery, a prieſt was preſented to him, to hear his confeſſion in the horſe-litter that carried him; for they aſſured him he muſt die that very hour.

"THE old man with tears begged he might have a day or two allowed him to prepare for death, or at leaſt that going into the monaſtery he might recommend himſelf to his monks, and take his leave; but neither was granted: for being turned out of the horſe-litter and laid upon an hurdle, he was dragged along the ground to the top of an high hill, which overlooks the monaſtery, where he was hanged in his monk's habit, and quartered on the day above-mentioned. The ſhepherd being ſlain, the ſheep were eaſily diſperſed; nor were there many religious men found after the death of theſe 3 abbots to oppoſe the king's tyranny. Henry therefore, like a conqueror, invaded, threw down, plundered, and demoliſhed all; but the poſſeſſions and re-

venues of the monaſteries he for the moſt part diſtributed among the nobility, that they might never after be reclaimed or reſtored to the church, by any of the princes his ſucceſſors, exchanging ſome for other lands and revenues, and diſpoſing of others for ready money; and he compelled the catholics againſt their wills to buy theſe ſpoils of the church, to the end he might by that means oblige them to defend his wicked act. And this was the end of monaſteries and monks in England, almoſt a thouſand years after they had brought the chriſtian faith into that iſland, increaſing with it, and being advanced by the generoſity of all the kings. King Henry, that he might rejoice in wickedneſs, and glory in his ſin, commanded the biſhops and other churchmen, that in all their ſermons to the people they ſhould congratulate the expelling of the monks out of England, and inform the multitude how advantageous the ſame would be to them, as being delivered not only from the pope's yoke, but alſo from the trouble of theſe monks; of which there was frequent gratulation in moſt places." This view was drawn anno 1756.

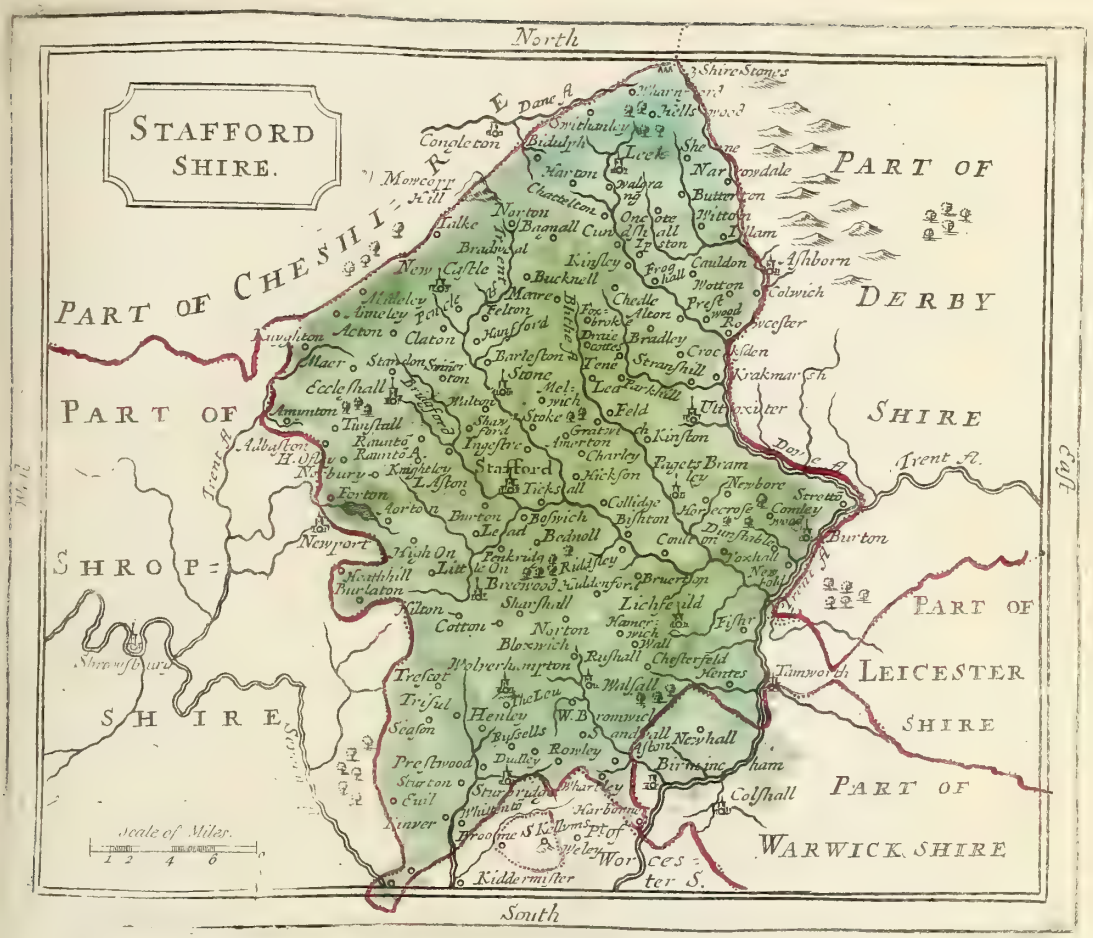
CHARLCOMBE CHURCH.

THIS ſingular little church ſtands in a moſt retired and pictureſque ſpot under the eaſt ſide of Landſdown hill, about a mile north of the city of Bath. The date of its erection is not known, but it is ſuppoſed to be older than the firſt church of Bath abbey, to which at the diſſolution, it belonged. Indeed its general appearance and particularly that of its porch, bears evident marks of antiquity; its font is old, but here are no ancient monuments or braſſes. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books, at 5l. 15s. 10d. The patronage was conveyed to the corporation of Bath by the Rev. Walter Robins, LL. D. to be annexed to the maſterſhip of the public grammar ſchool founded by king Edw. VI. of which he was maſter. This view, which ſhews the north and weſt ſides, was drawn anno 1784.

Pub.1st June 1783 by J.Hooper

Charlcombe Church Somersetshire.

Grignion Sculp.



STAFFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county, which belonged to the principality of the Cornavii, of the ancient Britons. The Romans included it in their third province of Flavia Cæsarienſis. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, the 7th eſtabliſhed, which began in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Cheſhire and Derbyſhire; S. by Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire; and W. by Shropſhire. It is in the form of a lozenge, being pointed at both ends, and broadeſt in the middle, and is ſituated near about the centre of England. It is 27 miles broad, 44 long, and 142 in circumference; containing 1006 ſquare miles, or 810,000 ſquare acres, divided into five hundreds, 130 pariſhes, 39 vicarages, 670 villages; has 190,000 inhabitants, 44,700 houſes; having one city, Litchfield, and 17 market-towns, viz. Stafford, Newcaſtle-under-line, Tamworth, Burton, Uttoxeter, Tutbury, Wolverhampton, Eccleſhall, Cheadle, Bromley-Pagets, Betley, Brewood, Leek, Penkridge, Rugely, Stone, Walſall, and Kinver. It ſends 10 Members

Members to Parliament, pays ſeven parts of the Land-tax, and provides 560 men to the National Militia. The principal rivers are the Trent, Manyfold, Chernet, Lime, Penk, Stour, Tern, Dove, Borne, Sow, Blith, Teyn, and Smeſtall: the moſt noted places are Ecton, Moon, and Mowcap hills; the Cloud, Needwood-foreſt, Cankwood, and Black-meer. It produces corn, fiſh, coals, iron, copper, lead, alabaſter, ſtone, lime-ſtone, marble, &c. excellent ale; woollen, iron, and earthen-ware manufactures. The air is good and very healthy, but ſharp in the north and moor-land. Stafford retains the ancient cuſtom called Borough-Engliſh, by which the youngeſt ſon inherits the lands if the father dies inteſtate.

The Roman, Daniſh, Saxon, and Britiſh encampments in this county, are, upon Atwood heath, N. E. of Kinver, in Needwood foreſt, one near Wrotteſley, another at Abbots Caſtle, another in Beaudeſert park near Litchfield, and the Devil's-ditch at Tamworth.

The Roman military ſtations in this county are four, viz. Mediolanum, now Knightley; Uriconium, now Wrotteſley; Uxacona, now Wall-Litchfield; and Etocetum, now Barbeacon, four miles from Birmingham. Mediolanum, the firſt ſtation, has a military way which leads from it, through Newport, to Rutunium in Shropſhire. There was alſo another military way which led to this ſtation from Bovium or Bangor, in Flintſhire, where it croſſed the Dee, and led hither by Whitchurch and Drayton, in Shropſhire, which is the Watling-ſtreet.

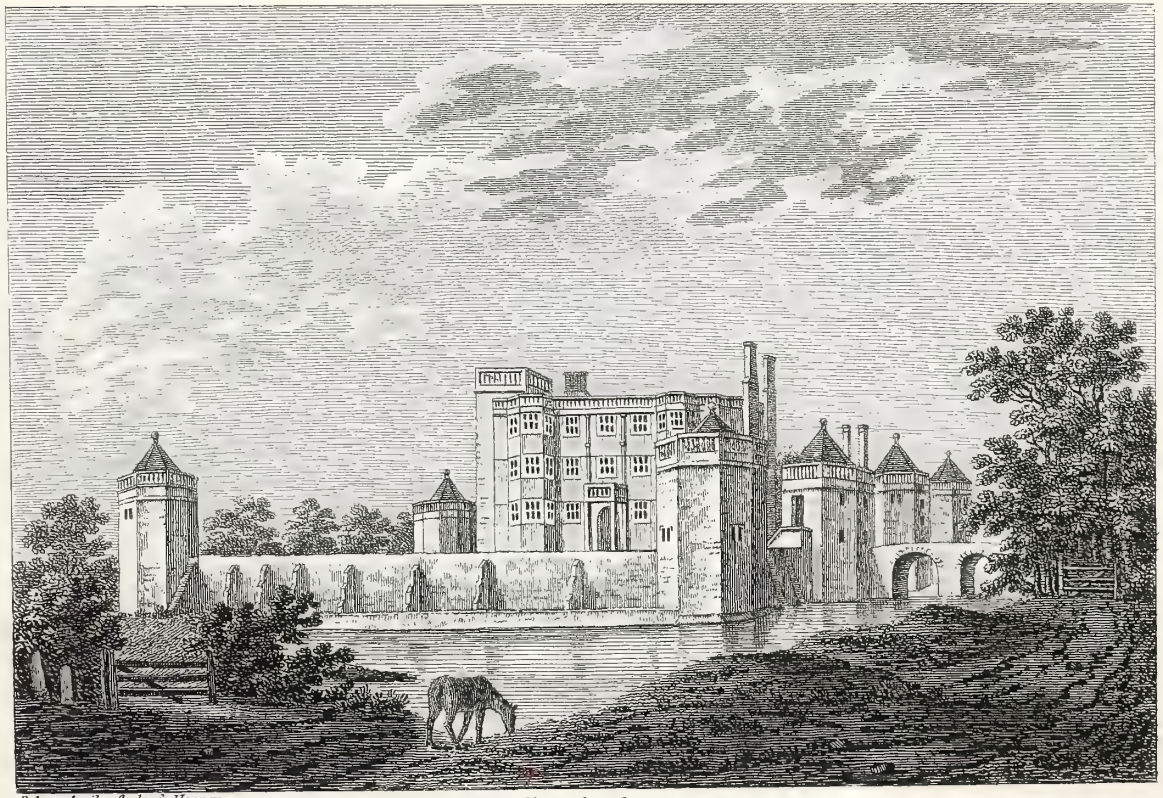
Uriconium, the 2d ſtation, anſwers in diſtance from Wroxeter and Wall-Litchfield.

Uxacona ſtands on the Watling-ſtreet, a ſhort mile from Litchfield.

Etocetum ſtands on the military way that leads through Warwickſhire from Aulceſter to Barbeacon and Litchfield: thence it has its courſe to Alrewas, and there paſſing the Trent, bends towards the camp in Needwood foreſt, and thence to Little Cheſter, near Derby. From Barbeacon, the Watling-ſtreet paſſes through Birmingham to Aulceſter, 16 miles.

ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice in this COUNTY.

Alton Caſtle
Burton Abbey and Bridge
Caverswall Caſtle
Checkley Pyramid in the Church-yard
Croxton Abbey near Cheadle
Darleſton Caſtle near Stone
Dudley Caſtle and Priory
Eccleſhall Hall
Hilton Abbey near Cheadle
Litchfield Cathedral
Ranton Abbey near Eccleſhall
Stafford Church and Caſtle
Stourton Caſtle near Stourbridge
Terley Caſtle near Draiton
Tixhall Manor-houſe Gate
Tutbury Priory and Caſtle
Wolverhampton Church, &c.



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Caverswall Castle.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

CAVERSWALL CASTLE.

CARESWALL, or Caverſwall caſtle, ſtands in the north part of the county, and in the hundred of Totmanſtoe. The following account of it is tranſcribed from the Magna Britannia, in ſix vols. 4to.

" CARESWALL, or Caverſwall, was, 20 Conq. held of Robert de Stafford, by Ernulfus de Heſding, but hath long been the lordſhip of a family of that name, ancient and gentile, deſcended probably from him; for in the reign of Richard I. one Thomas de Careſwall was lord of it. From him it deſcended to ſir William de Careſwall, knight; whoſe grandſon, William de Careſwall, erected a goodly caſtle in this place; the pools, dams, and houſes of office, being all of maſonry. His poſterity enjoyed it 'till 19 Edw. III; when, by the heir-general, it paſſed from the Careſwalls to the Montgomeries, and from them, by the Giffords and Ports, to the family of Haſtings, earls of Huntingdon, who were owners of it in the laſt century, and we ſuppoſe, are ſtill. The caſtle, in the beginning of that century, was in reaſonable good repair; but was ſuffered to run into decay (if not ruinated on purpoſe) by one Brown, the farmer of the lands about it, leſt his lord ſhould be at any time in the mind to live there, and take the demeſne from him. It hath been ſince ſold to Mathew Cradock, Eſq. in whoſe poſterity it was in 1655, but

is

is ſince come to captain Packer. In the church of this place, is a monument for William de Careſwall above-mentioned, the builder of the caſtle, with this inſcription about it:

"Willielmus de Carſwellis." At the head;

And then about it this diſtich:

"Caſtri ſtructor, eram, domibus, foſſiſq; cemento
"Vivis dans operam, nunc claudor in hoc monumento.

In Engliſh thus:

"I built this caſtle, with its rampiers round,
"For the uſe of th' living, who am under ground."

Erdswick ſays that the following lines were ſince written under this monument:

"William of Careſwell, here lye I
"That built this caſtle, and pooles hereby.

"William of Careſwell, here thou mayeſt lye;
"But thy caſtle is down, and thy pooles are dry."

The firſt part was an imperfect tranſlation of his epitaph; the ſecond, a ſort of jeering anſwer, occaſioned by the ſtate of the caſtle; written, perhaps, to excite the owner to an enquiry into the miſbehaviour of his tenant Brown beforementioned.

DUDLEY CASTLE. (Plate I.)

THIS caſtle is ſaid to have been built by one Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon, about the year 700; its preſent appellation of Dudley being, according to this account, a corruption of his name. At the conqueſt it was, as appears from Domeſday-book, given to William Fitz Auſculph, who poſſeſſed 25 manors in this county.

In



Pub.9 April 1785. by S. Hooper.

Dudley Castle, Staffordshire. Pl.1.

In the reign of king Stephen, when the empreſs Maud contended with that king for the crown, this caſtle was in the poſſeſſion of Gervaſe Pagnel, who then fortified it, and held it for the Empreſs.

In the reign of Hen. II. Pagnel reſided here; and upon the aſſeſſment for the marriage of the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees de veteri feoffmento to be in number 50; and de novo, ſix and a third part. Afterwards taking part with prince Henry in an inſurrection againſt his father, the king diſmantled his caſtle of Dudley.

The heireſs of the Pagnels marrying John de Somery, brought this eſtate into that family. In the 17th of Hen. III. when it is ſtiled an honour, it was ſeized by the king; its owner, Roger de Somery, having neglected or refuſed to appear when ſummoned to receive the honour of knighthood. The writ is preſerved in Madox's hiſtory of the Exchequer; and in Engliſh runs thus: "becauſe Roger de Somery, at the feaſt of Pentecoſt laſt paſt, has not appeared before the king to be girded with the military girdle, the ſheriff of Worceſterſhire is hereby commanded to ſeize on the honour of Dudley, and all the other lands of the ſaid Roger within his juriſdiction, for the king's uſe; and to keep them, with all the cattle found upon them, ſo that nothing may be moved off without the king's permiſſion. Witneſs the king at Wenlock, &c."

In the 48th of this king, Somery obtained the royal licence to caſtellate his manſion at Dudley, which probably had remained unfortified ever ſince it was diſmantled in the reign of Hen. II. This caſtle and eſtate continued in the Somery family till the 15th of Edw. II. when the male iſſue having failed, Margaret, one of the heirs general, transferred it to the Suttons by marrying one of that family named John. A MS. in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. calls the perſon who married the heireſs of the Somerys, "ſir Richard Sutton." The Suttons were a reſpectable family in Nottinghamſhire; and, on account of their owning Dudley caſtle, one of them, temp.

Hen. VI. was, as lord Dudley, ſummoned to Parliament. In the poſſeſſion of their deſcendants it continued till parted with by John lord Dudley (ſaid to have been a very weak and neceſſitous man) to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, ſon of that inſtrument of extortion uſed by king Hen. VII. to plunder his ſubjects.

This duke affected to be thought of the Sutton family. Erdeſwick, in his hiſtory of Staffordſhire, ſays, there was a ſtory current in the county, which made him the grandſon of an itinerant carpenter born at Dudley, who being employed in the abbey of Lewes in Suſſex, was (according to the cuſtom of the monks, who uſually added the chriſtian name to that of the birth-place) there called John of Dudley; which name he afterwards aſſumed. This carpenter marrying, had a ſon named Edmund, who was educated by the abbot, and firſt ſent to one of the univerſities, afterwards placed at an inn of court, and made ſolicitor to the monaſtery; and, in proceſs of time, becoming famous for his abilities, he was employed with Empſon by king Hen. VII.

The duke, whilſt in poſſeſſion of this caſtle, according to the laſt cited authority, made great repairs and additions to the buildings; but oppoſing queen Mary's acceſſion to the crown, forfeited his eſtates. The caſtle was ſhortly after granted by that queen to ſir Edward Sutton, ſon and heir of that lord Dudley from whom he had obtained it, with diverſe other of his father's lands. Theſe Anne, the heireſs of his grandſon ſir Ferdinando Sutton, carried in marriage to Humble Ward, Eſq. ſon and heir of William Ward, Eſq. a wealthy goldſmith, and jeweller to the queen of king Charles I. March 23d, 1643, Humble Ward was created a baron, by the title of lord Ward of Birmingham, in Warwickſhire.

In the civil wars this caſtle was a royal garriſon. Anno 1644, it ſtood a ſiege of three weeks, and was relieved June 11, by a detachment of the king's forces from Worceſter; who, with ſmall loſs to themſelves, ſlew an hundred men of the parliamentary



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Dudley Castle, Staffordshire. Pl.2.

tary army, and took ſeveral priſoners and ſtandards; but May 13, 1646, was ſurrendered to ſir William Brereton by Col. Leviſon, governor for the king. Probably the part taken by lord Ward in theſe matters rendered him liable to ſome inconveniences from the victorious party; as, among Mr. Aſtle's collections for this county, there is a certificate to the lord protector from his privy council, certifying the truth of a petition preſented by Humble Ward, which petition the protector had referred to them. They therein likewiſe add, that they conceive the ſaid Mr. Ward to be an object of his highneſs's grace and favour, held forth in his highneſs's declaration. This paper is dated July 16, 1656, and ſigned by ten of the members.

According to ſeveral writers, the lords Ward ſeem afterwards, for a while, to have reſided here; but at length they abandoned it—probably on account of the ruinous ſtate it was in, from the damage received in the ſiege. Tradition relates that, ſome years ago, it ſerved for a retreat to a ſet of coiners, who ſet fire to the buildings—whether by accident or on purpoſe, is not ſaid; neither does the ſtory aſcertain the date when this happened.

At preſent this caſtle belongs to the lord Ward, whoſe predeceſſor was, by king George III. April 21, anno 1763, created viſcount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley. This view, which repreſents the north aſpect, was drawn anno 1774.

DUDLEY CASTLE. (Plate II.)

THE former view of this edifice was taken from the north, and ſhewed the ſouthernmoſt parts and keep of the caſtle. This was drawn from a point directly oppoſite to that of the former ſtation, and exhibits the northernmoſt remains of this ſtately manſion: both together give the whole of the internal buildings; a ſmall inconſiderable part of the weſtern wall excepted.

This

This caſtle ſtands on the ſummit of a rocky hill, whoſe ſides are beautifully wooded. From its windows it commanded a moſt extenſive proſpect over five counties, and into part of Wales. It is ſituated near the eaſt end of the town of Dudley, which is in the county of Worceſter.

The manſion conſiſted of a variety of buildings, encompaſſing a court ſurrounded by an exterior wall flanked with towers.

The keep, which ſtands in the ſouth-weſt angle, ſhews manifeſt marks of antiquity. Moſt of the other buildings do not ſeem older than the time of Hen. VIII. or Elizabeth.

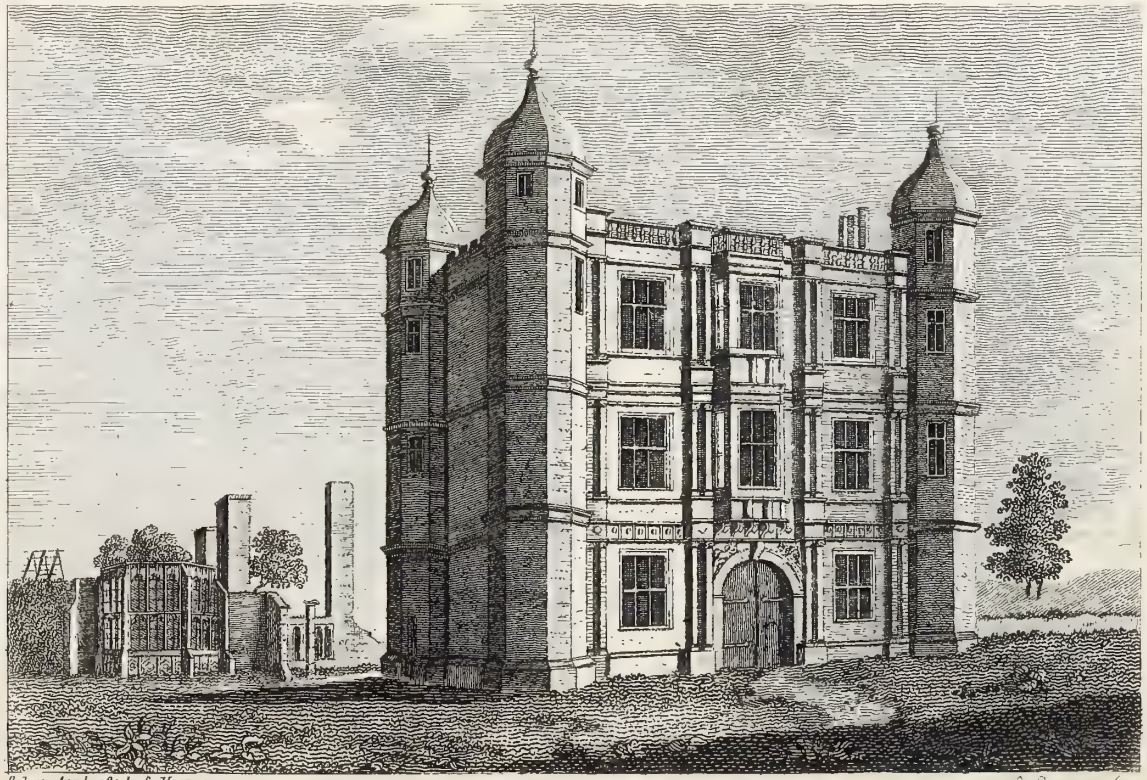
In the kitchen, which ſtands on the eaſt ſide, are two monſtrous chimneys, the fire-place in one of them meaſuring four yards and a half in width. A conſiderable area of land is encloſed with theſe walls: it was lett to a butcher, anno 1774, when this drawing was made, for thirty pounds per annum.

In the great hall here was an oak table, 17 yards long and one yard broad, all of one entire plank, which originally meaſured 25 yards; but being too long for the intended place, the ſuperfluous part of it was cut off, and made a table for the hall of a neighbouring gentleman. The thickneſs of this plank is not mentioned. The tree from which it was taken is ſaid to have contained upwards of 100 tons of timber.

THE GATE OF THE MANOR HOUSE OF TIXALL.

THE following account of this manor is taken from a MS. in the library of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. entitled, "the parochial antiquities of Staffordſhire," &c. by the Rev. Mr. Lockſdale.

"Tixall ſtands about two miles eaſt of Strafford. Roger earl of Montgomery held it of the king, when the domeſday ſurvey was taken; and Henry de Ferrers of him." Mr. Erdſwick ſays, "that in Hen. IId's time Pagan de Gaſtenoys, or Waſteneys, was lord. Roger his ſon had Geofry, who enjoyed it



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Gate Manor House, Tixal, Staffordshire.

S. Sparrow fc.

it 24th of Edw. I. and the 9th of Edw. II. he ſettled it on himſelf for life; after one Maſculine, or Malcolm his ſon, and Margaret his wife, and their heirs, with ſeveral remainders over, as may be ſeen in the copy of the fine which ſir William Dugdale has given us in his Origines Juridiciales, dated 9th Edw. II. Malcolm left a ſon, William, who had Roger, father of Roſe, who having married ſir John Maveſton, knight, joined with him in the ſale of Tixall to Thomas Lyttleton, alias Weſtcoat, and Joan his wife. He was juſtice of the Common Pleas under Edw. IV. the fine being levied before ſir John Priſett, one of the judges of the King's Bench, 26th Henry VI. He gave it to his third ſon, William Lyttleton of Frankley, who married to his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Walſh of Anlip, or Wanlip, in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq. Joan was one of their daughters and heir, who marrying ſir John Aſton of Haywood, knight-banneret, he had with her Wanlip and this Tixall."

The fruits of this match were ſeveral children. Sir Edward the eldeſt ſucceeded to this eſtate. He was ſheriff of Staffordſhire in the years 1528, 1540, and 1556. Jane, daughter of Thomas Bowles of Penham caſtle, was his ſecond wife, and ſurvived him three years. They are buried under a ſtately monument in St. Mary's church, in Stafford: on which is the following inſcription round the tomb, whereby it appears the houſe was built by her:

In hoc tumulo conditur Domina Joanno Aſton
Uxor Edvardi Aſton de Tixall, Militis Generoſi,
Eaque ipſa filia Tho: Bollis de Ponho. Equitis earegii,
Quæ quidem Dna Aſton intra Mortales eſſe deſiit
Ao. Dni 1562 tamen adhuc vivente Marito,
Manerium de Tixall fuit ædificatum, non ſine
Summa Sollicitudine atq. Labore impenſo Janæ
Bowles filiæ Thomæ Bowles Militis.
So all my truſt is in God.

With the quarterings of Aſton impaled with Bowles on a ſtone or table at the head, are the following verſes:

Hic Johanna jacet Domina Aſton quæ pia quondam
Edvardi de Aſton Militis Uxor erat
Filia ſic et erat Thomæ Bollis, Domus unde
Prodiit eſt Penho, Miles et ipſe fuit;
Illa quidem Ville de Tixall Ædificando
Auxiliatrices præbuit uſq; manes
Hæc Matrona potens prolis Joanno benigna
Prudens atq; ſciens ac animoſa fuit
Si Mundus judex pereat livor quoq; dicam
Illa annos multos vivere digna fuit
Deinde dies venit fatalis quæ manet omnes
Debita naturæ ſolvere quæque jubet
Septembris die decimo quarto perit illa
Atq. ſecundo, ut aiunt Mors tua vis nimia eſt
Immo non perit, ſed Olympica regna petivit
Quæ Pater æternus præparet uſque ſuis
Non Mors eſt quem nos fugimus mortemq; vocamus
Sed vere vita eſt, vivimus atq; Deo
Anno Milleno Quingenteno quoque bis ſex
Ac quingenta Deo ac Domino deficit.

The date of the buildings of this houſe is farther fixed by the following inſcription, fairly cut in the lower part of a ſtool of one of the windows, are ſtill very legible:

William Yates made this houſe. MDLV.

The next in ſucceſſion was ſir Walter, who built the gate-houſe here ſhewn. He was ſheriff anno 1569 and 1574. He died the 2d of April, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1560. This eſtate continued in the family of the Aſtons till the death of lord Aſton, and is now the property of —— Clifford, Eſq. who married one of his co-heireſſes.

Tixall houſe, a view of which is engraved in Plot's hiſtory of Staffordſhire, was a handſome building: the firſt ſtory was of ſtone; the reſt, according to the prevailing faſhion of the times, of timber and plaiſter. It is now taken down, and another manſion built near its ſite. The gate-houſe, which much reſembled the manſion, is of that ſtyle of architecture which then began to be adopted, being a medley of the Grecian and Gothic. It is entirely of ſtone, and well finiſhed. This view was drawn anno 1772.



SUFFOLK

Is a maritime county that belonged to the Britiſh principality of the Iceni, and under the Romans was included in their province of Flavia Cæſarienſis. During the Saxon Heptarchy, it made part of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, which began in 575, and ended in 792, having had 14 kings. At preſent it is in the Norfolk circuit, in the dioceſe of Norwich, and principality of Canterbury; being bounded on the N. by Norfolk, S. by Suſſex, E. by the German Ocean, and W. by Cambridgeſhire. It is divided into 22 hundreds, 575 pariſhes, 95 vicarages, 1500 villages; having 30 market-towns, viz. Ipſwich the county-town, Bury, Sudbury, Aldborough, Orford, Dunwich, Eye, Clare, Leoſtoff, Woodbridge, Bilſton, Southwold, Brandon, Budeſdale, Bungay, Beckles, Stow-market, Debenham, Hadley, Haleſworth, part of Haverill, Ixworth, Lavenham, Mendleſham, Mildenhall, Needham, Saxmundham, Woolpit, Neyland, and Framlingham. It ſends 16 Members to Parliament, pays 20 parts of the Land-tax, and provides 960 men to the National Militia. Its rivers are the Little Ouſe, Waveney, Blyth, Ore, Stour, Berton, Orwel,

Orwel, Deben, and Ald: its head-lands, &c. are Leoſtoff-point, Eaſton-neſs, Orford-neſs; Burgh-caſtle, Lighthouſe, Some ſands, Sowl-bay, Miſmere, Orford, Baudſey, and Olwel havens, with Aldborough harbour. The moſt noted places are Angel-hill, Slaughden valley, ſeveral woods and parks, and Stour-meer. It produces paſture, corn, cattle, deer, ſheep, rye, hemp, cheeſe, ſalt, butter, poultry of all kinds; timber, wood, bone lace, coarſe linen and ſtuffs; and its coaſts, great variety of ſea-fiſh. The form of the county ſomewhat reſembles a creſcent; the ſoil of it is rich, and the air ſweet and pleaſant.

The only Roman, Saxon, or Daniſh encampments in this county, are one near Icklingham, which contained about 25 acres, called now Kentfield, corrupted from Campfield; and ſome imperfect remains near Aldborough. Near Thetford is a concave ſuppoſed to have been formed by the Romans; but for what uſe is unknown, unleſs for ſome public exhibition, or ſhew. Near Barton mills are ſome large barrows ſurrounded by Foſſes.

The only Roman ſtations in this county are two on the Weſt ſide of it, upon the Ermine-ſtreet. The courſe of the Ermine-ſtreet is carried on from London to Caſtle-camps, in Cambridgeſhire, and points forward to Norfolk. The firſt is Tallow-Wratting near Thurlow, the Ad Anſam of the Romans; and the other, Icklingham, near Mildenhall, the Cambretonium of the Romans. Indeed Haverill, which is partly in this county, and part in Suſſex, is admitted to have been a Roman ſtation, under the name of Colonia.

ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice in this COUNTY.

Alderton Church
All Saints Church in Dunwich
Arches near the Eaſt Gate, Bury St. Edmund's
Arwerton Hall Gate
Blyborough Priory
Bungay Church and Caſtle
Burgh Caſtle near Yarmouth
Butley Priory near Orford
Clear Church and Caſtle
Campſey Abbey near Orford
St. Edmund's-Bury Abbey, and St. Mary's Church
Edwarſton Church
Eye Abbey
Flixton Abbey near Bungay
Felixton Caſtle
Framlingham Caſtle and Church
Gipping Chapel near Stow-market
St. Gregory's Church near Sudbury
Haughley Caſtle near Stow-market
Hoxton Abbey near Eye
Ipſwich Caſtle, College, &c. Trinity Church
Lavenham Church
Leiſton Abbey
Linſey Priory near Hadley
Letheringham Church near Debenham
Mathew's (St.), or the Weſt Gate, Ipſwich
Mendham Priory near Harleſton
Mettingham Caſtle and College near Bungay
Offron's Caſtle near Needham
Orford Caſtle near Aldborough
——— Chapel
Ouſden Caſtle near Cheavely
Stoke Neyland Church
Rumburgh Abbey near Haleſworth
Shape Abbey near Aldborough
Stone Caſtle near Landguard Fort
Walton Priory
Whingfield Church and Caſtle near Eye
Woodbridge, a Caſtle near it.



Pub.d April 1783 by S. Hooper.

All-Saints Church, Dunwich, Suffolk.

SUFFOLK.

ALL-SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

THE church, here repreſented, is the only remaining one of ſix or eight which formerly adorned the once-flouriſhing town of Dunwich. From its ſhattered ruinous ſtate, it is evident it cannot long continue ſtanding; its figure is therefore, it is hoped not improperly, preſerved in this work. It ſeems to have had few or no remarkable monuments; nor does its inſide appear ever to have been much decorated. This, however, is partly conjecture; a curſory view through the windows, is all the grounds on which it is formed. The entry into the building, or a very near approach, at the time this drawing was made, would have been attended with danger. The church was dedicated to All-Saints. Its certified value is 13l. Patron, the repreſentative of ſir Jacob Downing.

The following account of Dunwich is given by Kirby in his Suffolk traveller:

THO' the traditionary accounts of this place are probably fabulous, it hath certainly been very ancient and conſiderable. From the finding Roman coins here, it may reaſonably be thought to have been a Roman ſtation. Felix, the Burgundian biſhop, whom Sigebert, king of the Eaſt-Angles, brought hither to reduce his ſubjects to chriſtianity, which they had almoſt forſaken, fixed his epiſcopal ſee here, A. D. 636. After him ſate three biſhops here, who had juriſdiction over the whole kingdom

dom of the Eaſt-Angles: but in the latter part of his third ſucceſſor's time, and, perhaps, about 50 years from the erection of the ſee, it was divided; and a biſhop for the Norfolk part of the kingdom being placed at Elmham, the biſhop of Dunwich, or (as it was then called) Domoc, and Donmuc, had the Suffolk part only. After this diviſion of the ſee, there ſate, as 'tis ſaid, 11 biſhops at Dunwich, till about the year 820, or ſhortly after, when the troubleſome times put an end to this biſhopric, before it had ſtood 200 years. When Domeſday book was made, this place was valued as yielding 50l. per year to the king, and 60,000 herrings. In king Stephen's time they ſeem to have had ſome toll paid them by ſhips at Oreford; which is mentioned in his grant to the monks of eye, as valued at 30s. per annum. In king Hen. II's time, it was a famous city, well ſtored with riches of all ſorts. In the firſt year of king John it had a charter of liberties, and a grant of wreck of the ſea. It is ſaid, that there was ſome time a mint here; but I meet with no money coined here, either in Thoreſby, Nicholſon, or the Nummi Britain-Hiſtoria, &c. It ſendeth two members to parliament, and is governed by two bailiffs, &c. king John, among other things mentioned in his charter, granted to the burgeſſes the liberty of marrying their ſons and daughters as they would; and alſo the liberty of giving, ſelling, or otherwiſe diſpoſing of their lands and houſes within their town, at pleaſure. This charter is dated at Gold cliff, 29 June, 1 Johan.; and it coſt them 300 marks, beſides 10 falcons, and five Gir-Falcons.

Here were certainly 6, if not 8 pariſh churches, viz. 1. St. John's, which was a rectory, and ſeems to have been ſwallowed up by the ſea, about A. D. 1540. In a will, dated 1499, and proved 1501, there is a legacy of ten marks for ſome ornaments in this church, with this clauſe: "if it fortune the church to decay by adventure of the ſea, the 10 marks to be diſpoſed of by my attornies (i. e. executors), where they think beſt." About 1510 two legacies are given towards building a tier againſt St.

St. John's church: the laſt inſtitution to it was in 1537; and the laſt time it is mentioned is in 1538, when Margaret Haliday ordered her body to be buried in the ſouth iſle of it.

2. St. Martin's, which was likewiſe a rectory; but the laſt inſtitution we can find to it was in A. D. 1335.

3. St. Nicholas, a rectory alſo, but no inſtitution to it occurs ſince A. D. 1352.

4. St. Leonard's, impropriated, and probably early loſt; for in a will dated A. D. 1450, the teſtator deviſeth his houſe in the pariſh antiently called St. Leonard's.

5. St. Peter's, a rectory, laſt inſtituted into in A. D. 1609; but ſtanding ſince the reſtoration.

6. All-Saints, impropriated; the only church now ſtanding, and that in a mean condition.

These, and all other churches here, were given by Robert Mallet to his priory at Eye, in his foundation or endowment charter (temp. Will. Conq.) And the ſaid prior and convent preſented to all the inſtituted churches, and had portions of tythes out of moſt of them; and all the revenues of the impropriated ones, finding a ſecular prieſt to ſerve the cures.—The regiſter of Eye mentions alſo the churches of St. Michael and St. Bartholomew, in Dunwich, which were ſwallowed up by the ſea before A. D. 1331; when the prior and convent of Eye petitioned the biſhop of Norwich to impropriate the church of Laxfield to them; and amongſt other reaſons for it, alledged, that they had loſt a conſiderable part of their revenues at Dunwich, by the breaking in of the ſea: however, in A. D. 1359, Dunwich ſent to the ſiege of Calais 6 ſhips and 102 mariners, when Ipſwich ſent 12 ſhips and 239 men; and Orford 3 ſhips and 62 men.

Besides theſe churches, Weaver mentions 3 chapels here dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catharine. The laſt is often mentioned in old wills: It was in St. John's pariſh, and had a guild of St. Catharine's belonging to it; and was

ſtanding and in uſe in king Hen. VIII's. reign. The other two we have yet met nothing of.

Here was alſo, firſt, the Temple church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptiſt, which probably belonged firſt to the templars, and afterwards to the hoſpitalers, who had a good eſtate hereabouts; and might, as other lords often did, build a church for the uſe of their own tenants: for we don't find that they had ever any preceptory, or commandery here; the temple manor of lands hereabouts being granted as parcel of the poſſeſſions of the preceptory at Batisford, to Thomas Andrews, 4th Elizabeth.

Secondly, a noble antient church belonging to St. James's hoſpital; the ruins of which yet remain. Thirdly, another church dedicated to the holy trinity, for the uſe of another hoſpital, called maiſon Dieu, or God's houſe. Some part of the revenues of theſe ancient hoſpitals (which we can ſay nothing of, but that the former ſeems to have been chiefly for men, and the latter wholly for women), are yet remaining. Here were alſo two houſes of friers; one of franciſcan, or grey friers, founded by Henry Fitz-John, and Alice, his wife, and enlarged by king Hen. III. and the other of dominicans, or preaching friers, founded by ſir Roger Holiſhe, knight. Both theſe houſes had fair churches belonging to them.

But whatever the ancient ſtate of this place was, it is at preſent but a ſmall village, conſiſting of a few mean houſes. It hath a mean market on Mondays, and a fair (which was probably granted to the hoſpital) on St. James's day, July 25th. It ſeems to have been at its height in king Hen. III's. time, when it paid 100 marks to the king's tax; and to have declined alſo in that reign, when the ſea made ſo great a breach here that the king wrote to the barons of Suffolk to aſſiſt the inhabitants in ſtopping it. And Stowe mentions an high wind and great tide on new year's day, 15th Edw. I. or A. D. 1287, which did great damage to the churches here. This view was drawn 1775.

ALDERTON



Pub.30..April.1785. by S.Hooper.

Alderton Church, Suffolk.

ALDERTON CHURCH.

WHETHER this church owes its ſhattered appearance to the depredations of time, and neglect of ſeaſonable repairs, or whether to ſome violent tempeſt, does not occur in any of the writers who have deſcribed this county; nor can the preſent inhabitants of the village give any ſatisfactory information on that head; which at leaſt proves it has long been in its preſent ſtate. Neither the builder, nor time of its erection, is known. Stavely, in his account of churches, very juſtly obſerves, "that very few ancient churches have any remarks or memorials left of their particular founders, or the time of their building or dedication, eſpecially our ordinary pariſh churches."

THIS church ſtands in the village whence it takes its name, and is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, in the hundred of Wilford, about two miles diſtant from the ſea. The following account of it is given by Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller: "Alderton conſiſts of four manors, each of which hath a right to preſent to the rectory in its turn, viz. the manor of Naunton-hall, or Alderton-hall, the firſt turn; the manor of Boviles, the ſecond; the manor of Peckys, the third; (theſe three are veſted in the heirs of Thomas Bacon, Eſq.) and the manor of Alderton Comitis, or earl's Alderton, hath the fourth turn. This manor is held by leaſe from the biſhop of Norwich, by ſir Robert Clarke. The antient family of Naunton, who were formerly lords of the firſt three manors, reſided here for a long time before ſir Robert Naunton removed to Letheringham." According to Kirby, the church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew; but Ecton has it St. Andrew. Its yearly tenths are, 1l. 9s. 10d. It is extremely conſpicuous at ſea; but whether it is of material uſe as a ſea-mark, the author cannot aſcertain. This drawing was made anno 1769.

THE

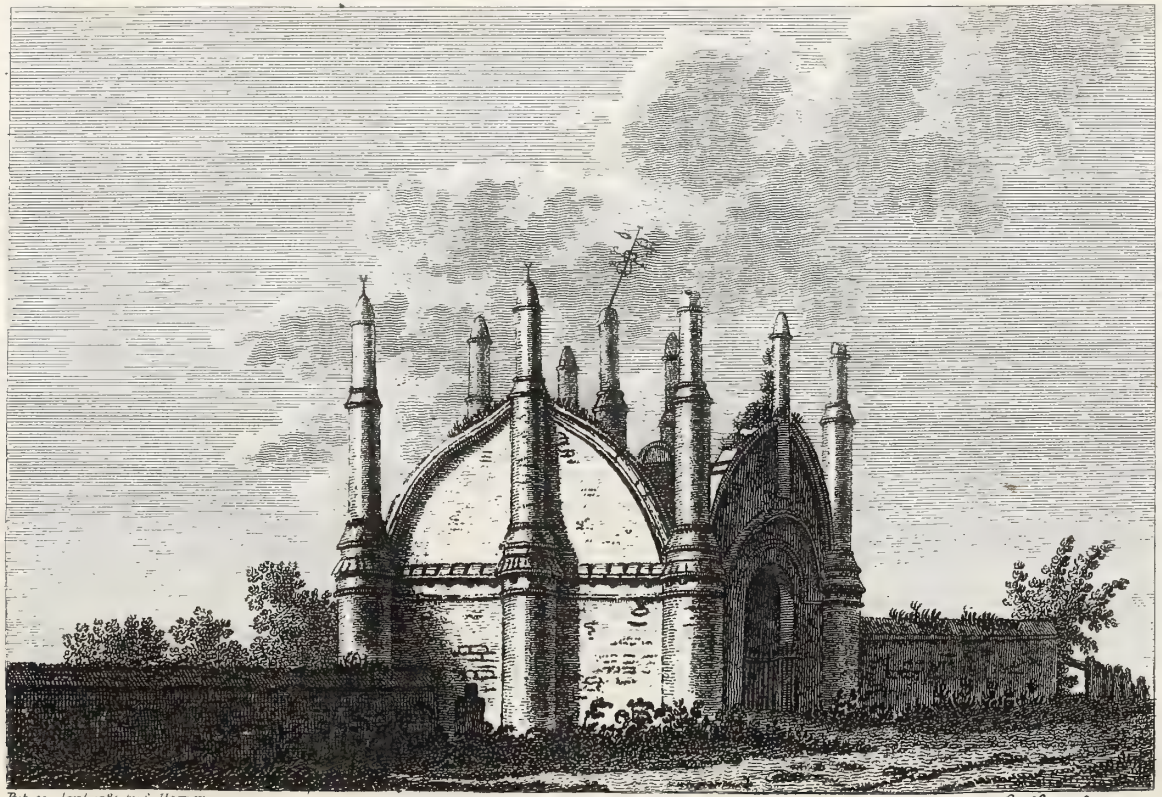
THE GATE OF ARWERTON-HALL.

ARWERTON-HALL is the manſion-houſe on the manor of that name; it is ſituated in the hundred of Samford, on a point of land formed by the junction of the Ipſwich and Manningtree rivers. The houſe or offices are no ways remarkable either for beauty or antiquity: for want of proper care, they are now ſo thoroughly in ruins, as to be irreparable.

THE gate is, by travellers, generally noticed as a curioſity, not for the beauty, but extreme ſingularity of its form, which alone has procured it a place in this work. From the whimſical taſte of its conſtruction, it was probably erected about the time of Elizabeth, or James I. a period when architecture ſeems to have been at its loweſt ebb; the buildings of thoſe days being neither Grecian or Gothick, but an unnatural and diſcordant jumble of both.

The lordſhip of this place belonged antiently (ſays Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller) "to the family of the Danvilliers. Sir Robert Bacon married Iſabel, daughter of Bartholomew Danvilliers, who left no male iſſue, and thereby obtained the manor. About the year 1330, and in the 20th of Edw. III. anno 1345, he had a grant of a market and fair here: it came afterwards to the Calthorpes, and was purchaſed by ſir Philip Parker, knight, of ſir Drue Drury, about the year 1577. Philip Parker, of Arwerton, was created a baronet the 16th of July, 1661. This manor and eſtate is now veſted in the dowager lady of the right honourable the lord Chedworth, who was one of the daughters of the late ſir Philip Parker Long, bart." This drawing was made in the year 1769.

BEDE-



Pub. 25. April. 1785 by S. Hooper.

Arwerton Hall Gate, Suffolk.

Godfrey fc



Pub.16 May 1785, by S. Hooper.

Bederiesworthe, or Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk.

BEDERICSWORTHE OR EADMUNDSTOW, NOW BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

THIS town was originally called Bedricſworthe, ſignifying, according to Camden, a place full of happineſs and favour. The firſt religious foundation here was formed by Sigebert king of the Eaſt Angles, who, according to Tanner, about the year 633, other accounts ſay 637, relinguiſhing his crown, took upon him a religious life, and built a church, which he dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary. In this church king Edmund, the laſt of the Eaſt Anglian kings, was crowned, as appears by an ancient manuſcript quoted in the deſcription of Bury, and being cruelly maſſacred by the Danes under Henger and Hubba, was alſo here, A. D. 903, entered, being brought from an obſcure wooden chapel at Hoxne. This makes it probable that it was conſidered as a place of ſome note; and that ſome ſort of religious community had been maintained from the time of its firſt foundation; though there is no certain account of the ſtate of this place during that interval.

ON St. Edmond's body being depoſited here, the place changed its name to Eadmonſtow or St. Edmond's Bury; and ſeveral ſecular prieſts ſettling here, built a new church to the honour of that royal martyr; at firſt there were but 7 or 8 in number, but they increaſed in a few years to 19; namely 14 prieſts and 5 deacons, all having their ſeveral prebends; and became a perfect college about the year 925, when king Ethelſtan is ſaid to be their founder.

SWEIN, the Daniſh king, coming over here, impoſed heavy taxes on the Engliſh to maintain his army, which when they refuſed to pay, he burned their towns. This being famous for its church, he required a large ſum for its redemption, which the people neglecting or refuſing to pay, he in his fury ſet it on fire, and conſumed both the town and church to aſhes. For which, according to the monkiſh legends, he was ſhortly after ſeverely puniſhed. For, being in the midſt of his nobles and commanders, he ſuddenly exclaimed that he was ſtricken by St. Edmund with a ſword, and languiſhing three days in great torments of body and mind, gave up the ghoſt.

CANUTE, his ſon, who ſucceeded to the crown, being, as is ſaid, terrified by a viſion of St. Edmund, to expiate his father's crimes, rebuilt this church and reſtored the town to greater ſplendor than ever, exchanging the ſeculars for monks of the order of St. Benedict brought from Hulm in Norfolk. It was thus rebuilt in 1020, and made, as Leland calls it, a royal abby, Canute offering up his crown at St. Edmund's ſhrine. The conventual church was conſecrated upon St. Luke's day, anno 1032, by Agelnothos, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in honour of Chriſt, his virgin mother, and St. Edmund. This abby was ſo bountifully endowed both by king Edmund, Canute, Theodred biſhop of London, and other benefactors, with eſtates, royalties, and immunities, that it became inferior to few in revenues, and to none in England as to ſituation, elegance of buildings, eccleſiaſtical exemptions, or civil franchiſes and liberties. Aldwinus, biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, is by ſome ſaid to be the builder of this new church, but by this probably no more is meant than that he was the overſeer of the work, Canute furniſhing the money for the building.

AMONG other privileges it was granted, that the townſmen and all within a mile round about the town ſhould be ſubject to the abbot and convent. So that by their ſteward they impoſed an oath upon the alderman at the entrance upon his office, That he ſhould maintain and uphold the peace and good order of the borough, and in nothing damage or hurt the abbot or convent in any of their rights and privileges.

NOTWITHSTANDING this oath, the monks and townſmen were often at variance, when the latter deſtroyed and plundered the property of the convent: particularly in the year 1327, the firſt of Edward IIId, when the inhabitants of the town, under the conduct of Richard Drayton, Robert Foxton, and others, broke down the gates, doors, and windows of the monaſtery, wounded the monks and ſervants, broke open their cheſts, plundered them of vaſt quantities of plate, books, veſtments, and other things, beſides 500l. in money, carried away charters, writings, and muniments; and moreover obliged the prior, Peter Clopton, to ſeal a bond, wherein the abbot

abbot and convent became bound to Oliver Kemp, and others therein named, in the ſum of 10,000l. at the ſame time releaſing the ſaid Oliver and his companions, concerned in this outrage, from all actions and demands whatſoever. And ſhortly after, the ſame perſons broke again into the abby, and ſeized the abbot and divers of the monks, keeping them priſoners till they had ſealed certain writings, and among them a charter, containing a grant to the town of Bury to be a corporation of themſelves, and to have a common ſeal with a guild of merchants and aldermen; as alſo to have the cuſtody of the town-gates, and the wardſhip of all the pupils and orphans. They likewiſe burnt and pulled down the houſes and barns belonging to the abby, and committed many other outrages, to the great detriment of the ſaid abbot and monks.

The king being informed of theſe diſorders, directed a commiſſion to Thomas earl of Norfolk, Thomas Bardolf, and others, authorizing them, with the powers of Suffolk and Norfolk, to apprehend, try, and puniſh the offenders. But they indicting the rioters for a treſpaſs only, contrary to what the juſtices had done, who had indicted them for felony, the king ſent down four of his judges, who, ſitting in this town, proceeded on the indictment for felony, the jury finding them guilty; nineteen were executed, divers others fled, and returning, were heavily fined. One was preſſed to death becauſe he refuſed to plead, and the town was fined 60,000l. but 2000 marks only was accepted; alſo all the grants extorted from the abbot were made void.

In the valuation of this houſe, 26 Hen. VIII. its yearly value was computed at 1659l. 13s. 11d. ob. Dugdale; 2336l. 16s. ob. Speed. The ſite was granted 2 Eliz. to John Eye, and is at preſent the property of ſir Charles Davies, baronet.

This view, which ſhews the chapel of the charnel, part of the ancient gate, St. James's church, and that formerly belonging to the convent, was drawn anno 1777.

ARCHES NEAR THE EAST GATE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

THESE Arches are in the wall forming the eaſtern boundary of the abby precinct, and were conſtructed either during the time of abbot Anſelm, who died in 1148, by Radulphus and Harvæus the Sacriſts, who built the lofty wall that ſurrounds the court of the abby, of which the chief part is ſtill entire, and joining to the north end of the arches, ſeems a continuation thereof; or elſe by Robert de Gravele, Sacriſt, during the abbacy of Sampſon, who died anno 1221, he having purchaſed the vineyard and ſurrounded it with a wall: theſe arches ſerving to connect the two walls, or rather being part of one of them, muſt have been built at the ſame time, and in all likelihood with the firſt mentioned.

THEY ſeem not only calculated to give paſſage for the water, but alſo to form an occaſional foot bridge, by means of joiſts and planks laid from buttreſs to buttreſs, through which there are paſſages, the greateſt diſtance being ſcarcely more than twenty-four feet. Contiguous to the northernmoſt buttreſs was the eaſt gate, ſince pulled down. This gate was always in the cuſtody of the abbot; near it was a chapel of St. Nicholas, ſo that it ſeems very probable a bridge would be wanting here for the uſe of the monks and the ſervants of the abby; one was moſt certainly neceſſary hereabouts; and there is now a foot one within a few yards of it, as there is alſo on the weſt ſide within the walls of the abby, having another ſet of arches evidently formed for a foot bridge about five feet broad. Theſe arches which appear beneath thoſe on the eaſt ſide, have a very ſingular effect, and are by ſome thought of the more ancient conſtruction.

THE following remarkable grants, in which this abby is included, are printed in Rymer's Fœdera, anno 1617. King James I. in conſequence of a petition from Mrs. Mary Medlemore, one of the maids of honour to queen Anne, granted her his licence during the term of five years to ſearch the abbies of St. Albans, Glaſſenbury, St. Edmund's Bury, and Ramſey, and all houſes, &c. within a mile of them,



Pub.10. May. 1785. by S. Hooper.

Arches in the Wall, Bury St. Edmonds.

S. Sparrow Sc.



Pub. 25 April 1785 by S. Hooper.

Ellis Sc

Bliburgh Priory, Suffolk.

them, for obtaining all manner of treaſure trove books, and other things whatſoever, ſuppoſed to be hidden; one third of which was to be paid to the exchequer for the king's uſe, the other two thirds to be kept by Mrs. Medlemore; reſerving one tenth thereof to be paid to ſuch perſons as the lord treaſurer for the time being ſhould direct, for the repair of the church and maintenance of the poor, where the ſaid treaſure trove ſhould happen to be found; provided nevertheleſs, that ſhe ſhall agree and compound with the owners or occupiers of the ſaid abbies, for leave to make ſuch ſearch, and that ſhe or her agents ſhall make choice of ſome one of theſe abbies, to begin their ſearch, and ſhall not proceed to ſearch any other until authorized by a warrant from the lord treaſurer for the time being. All civil officers were directed to be aſſiſting, and all parſons, curates, church-wardens, and other officers of the ſaid abbies, or of the churches and chapels within a mile of them, were directed to deliver the keys of the abbies, churches, &c. to the ſaid Mary or her agents, upon reaſonable caution, for their being duly re-delivered. The next year, i. e. 1618, a general commiſſion of the like nature was granted for ſeven years to Samuel Atkinſon and Simon Morgan, to ſearch all abbies, priories, monaſteries, &c. in England and Wales, for treaſure trove, plate, jewels, copes, veſtments, books, &c. to break up the earth, &c. &c. One half of the things found, to be delivered into the exchequer on oath; the other half to remain for the uſe of Atkinſon and Morgan, who were to compound with the owners of the monaſteries, for leave to ſearch.

This view was drawn anno 1777.

BLIBURGH, OR BLYTHBURROW PRIORY.

THIS priory ſtands near the eaſtern extremity of the county, in the hundred of Blithing, and village of Bliburg, from which it takes its name. This, though now but a mean place, is ſaid to be of great antiquity; which appears probable, both from the termination of its name, and a number of roman urns dug up here about the year 1678.

THIS houſe was founded about the time of king Hen. I. it ſeems doubtful whether by that king, or an abbot of St. Oſith, in Eſſex, to which it was made a cell. Richard Beauveys, biſhop of London, anno 1108, was ſo great a benefactor, as to be eſteemed almoſt a founder. It was a college of black canons, called præmonſtratenſes, and dedicated to the bleſſed virgin. King Richard I. by his charter, printed in the Monaſticon, recites and confirms all the grants made to theſe canons by the benefactors therein named.

AT the ſuppreſſion, the twenty-ſixth of king Hen. VIII. it was valued at forty-eight pounds eight ſhillings and ten-pence per annum; about which time there were therein five religious. In the thirtieth of Hen. VIII. it was granted to Sir Arthur Hopton, knight, then lord of the manor. At preſent it belongs to Sir John Blois.

THIS drawing was made in the year 1770.

BURGH, OR CNOBERSBURG CASTLE.

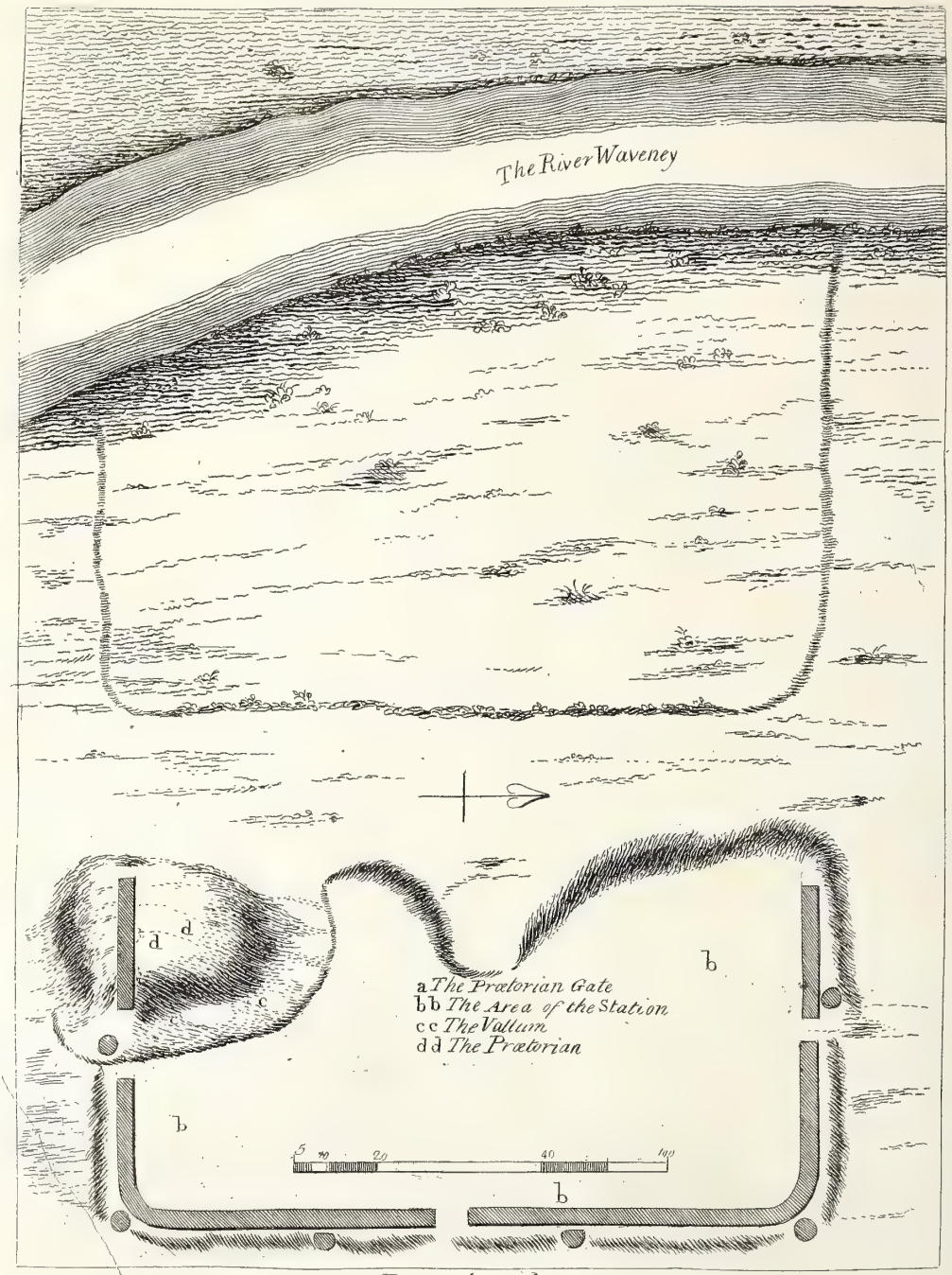
THIS place, according to ſeveral antiquaries, at the head of whom is Camden, was the Garianonum of the romans; but ſir Henry Spelman, and ſome others, place that ſtation at Caſtor, near Yarmouth. Both parties produce plauſible reaſons in ſupport of their opinions; both appeal to the number of roman coins, urns, and other remains, found near their adopted ſpots; though, on the whole, the probability ſeems rather to favour the pretenſions of Burgh Caſtle. Caſtor, however, is allowed to have been a ſummer camp or ſtation, dependent on that fortreſs.

MR. Ives, who has given a very ample and ingenious diſſertation on this caſtle, ſays, great quantities of oyſter-ſhells are digged up near its walls, as alſo many iron rings belonging to ſhips: from which he infers, that the Æſtuary of Yare once waſhed its ramparts. The æra of its erection he ſuppoſes to have been during the reign of the emperor Claudius, A. D. 49, and that it was built by the Pro-Prætor Publius Oſtorius Scapula, who conquered the Iceni, or people inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire, and Huntingdonſhire.



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Burgh Castle, Suffolk.



Burgh Castle

BURGH Caſtle ſtands on an eminence near the conflux of the rivers Yare and Wavenny. Its preſent remains form three ſides of a quadrilateral figure, having the angles rounded off. Whether the fourth ſide next the river was ever encloſed, ſeems doubtful; perhaps the water might then run cloſer to the works, and with the ſteep bank be deemed a ſufficient ſecurity. According to the plan given in Mr. Ives's account, the north and ſouth walls are not parallel; the firſt forming a right angle with that on the eaſt, and the latter making with it an obtuſe angle of near 94 degrees.

THE length of the north and ſouth ſides are nearly equal, each meaſuring about 107 yards, juſt half that of the eaſt ſide, which meaſures 214. The height throughout is 14, and thickneſs 9 feet; the area included is ſomewhat leſs than 4 acres and 3 quarters, being nearly one acre and three quarters more than was contained within the walls of Richborough Caſtle, according to the meaſures given by Mr. Batteley, ſuppoſing by paces that he means yards; though it muſt be confeſſed that the ſimple word *pace* is a very vague expreſſion.

THE wall, which is of grout work, has at certain intervals, bands or courſes of roman bricks, like thoſe at Richborough. It is butreſſed by 4 round ſolid towers, or rather cylinders, of about 14 feet diameter on the eaſt, one on the ſouth, and another on the north, banded likewiſe with roman bricks. The towers ſeem to have been built after the walls, and join to them only at the top. On each of them, at the top, is a round hole, two feet deep, and as many in diameter; deſigned, as is ſuppoſed, for the reception of a kind of circular centry-box. The principal entry was on the eaſt ſide.

"THE ſouth-weſt corner of the ſtation," ſays Mr. Ives, "forms "the Prætorium raiſed by the earth, taken out of a vallum which "ſurrounds and ſecures it, and which is ſunk 8 feet lower than the "common ſurface of the area. Near this was placed the ſouth "tower, which being undermined a few years ſince by the force of "the water running down the vallum, after ſome heavy rains, is "fallen on one ſide near its former ſituation, but remains perfectly "entire. The north tower, having met with a ſimilar accident, is

"reclined

" reclined from the wall at the top about 6 feet, and has drawn " down a part of it, and cauſed a breach near it."

THE field, adjoining to the eaſtern wall, is ſuppoſed to have been the common burial-place of the garriſon. " Here," continues Mr. Ives, " great numbers of roman urns have been found, and innume- " rable pieces of them are every where ſpread over it; but neither " the workmanſhip nor the materials of theſe urns have any thing " to recommend them. They are made of a coarſe blue clay, " brought from the neighbouring village of Bradwell, ill formed, " brittle, and porous. In the year 1756, a ſpace of five yards was " opened in this field, and about two feet below the ſurface a great " many fragments of urns were diſcovered, which appeared to have " been broken by the plough and carts paſſing over them: theſe, " and the oyſter-ſhells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, and other " remains found with them, plainly diſcovered this to have been the " Uſtrina of the garriſon. One of the urns, when the pieces were " united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn, and had a " large thick ſtone operculum on the top of it; within was a con- " ſiderable number of bones and aſhes, ſeveral fair pieces of Con- " ſtantine, and the head of a roman ſpear.

" THE eaſtern ſituation of this field correſponds with that of " Mons Eſquilinus at Rome; the place aſſigned there for the inter- " ment of the common people, and a ſituation for which they ſeem " to have had great veneration: the officers of the garriſon might " poſſibly be interred within the area of the camp; and four years " ſince, upon pulling down part of the hill which formed the Præ- " torium, urns and aſhes were diſcovered in great abundance. " Amongſt them was a ſtratum of wheat, pure and unmixed with " earth, the whole of which appeared like that brought from Her- " culaneum, quite black as if it had been burnt. A great part of it " reſembled a coarſe powder; but the granulated form of the other " plainly ſhewed what it had originally been.

" IN the ſame place, and at the ſame time, was found a cochleare, " or roman ſpoon; it was of ſilver, and had a long handle very " ſharp



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Butley Priory, Suffolk.

" ſharp at the point, that being uſed to pick fiſh out of the ſhell." Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ, and other inſtruments, are frequently found hereabouts, as alſo a number of coins, ſilver, and copper; but theſe are moſtly of the lower empire. A body of cavalry, according to the Notitia, called the Stableſden horſe, garriſoned this fortreſs. Their commanding officer was ſtiled Gariennonenſis. Robert de Burgh had anciently this caſtle and manor, and after him Gilbert de Wiſeham. It being ſurrendered to Henry III. he on April 20th, in the 20th year of his reign, gave it to the priory of Bromholme in Norfolk, where it remained till the diſſolution; it was afterwards in the crown, and queen Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts, from whom it devolved to Joſhua Smith, eſq.

A SMALL diſtance north of it, are the remains of a monaſtery, built by Furſeus, a Scotchman, in the time of king Sigbert, about the year 636, as is mentioned by Speed; which probably dwindled away in a few years, as we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards.

THIS view, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn anno 1775.

BUTLEY PRIORY.

THIS priory is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, in the hundred of Plomeſgate, about four miles weſt from the ſea, and two north-weſt of Orford, from which it is ſeparated by a creek. It was a priory of black canons of St. Auguſtine, founded anno 1171, by Ranulph de Glanvil, the famous lawyer, afterwards juſticiary of England, who endowed it with many churches and lands. It was dedicated to the bleſſed virgin. This Ranulph de Glanvil being diſplaced from his office, in a fit of diſcontent took on him the croſs, reſolving to viſit the holy land; and accordingly accompanied king Richard I. thither, and was preſent at the ſiege of Acon. Before he ſet out on this expedition, he divided his eſtate among his three daughters, Maud, Amabile, and Helewiſe. To Maud, the eldeſt, who married William de Auberville, he gave the entire manor

of Benhall, and the patronage of the monaſtery of the bleſſed Virgin Mary at Butley; and to his other daughters the remainder of his eſtates.

KING Hen. VII. in the 24th of his reign, granted to Robert Brommer, prior of this monaſtery of Butley and the convent of the ſame, the priory of the Virgin Mary at Snape, in this county, with all the lands and tenements at that time thereunto belonging, or which Thomas Neyland, late prior of Snape, enjoyed in right of the ſame; to hold in pure and perpetual alms, without account of any rents, and to be annexed to the ſaid priory of Butley. The priory of Snape, which lies about 5 miles north of Butley, was originally made a cell to the abby of St. John, at Colcheſter in Eſſex, by the appointment of William Martell the founder; but they were deprived thereof by the authority of the bull of pope Boniface the 9th, under pretence that they did not maintain here a ſufficient number of religious, according to the will of the founder; wherefore it was made conventual, and abſolved from its ſubjection to Colcheſter. Though this bull ſeems to have had but little effect, as according to the biſhop of Norwich's regiſter, it appears that the abbot and convent of Colcheſter preſented the priors down to the year 1491; and probably the canons of Butley found that this cell brought them more trouble than profit, for in the year 1509, they quitted all claim and title to the ſame.

THE revenues of this priory became very large. At the diſſolution their annual income was eſtimated at 318l. 17s. 2d. ob. q; and its ſite was granted, 32 Hen. VIII. to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and 36th Hen. VIII. to William Forth, in whoſe family it long continued. It was afterwards the property of Mr. Clyat, and lately of Mr. Wright. In the year 1737, George Wright, eſq. fitted up the gate-houſe, and converted it into a handſome manſion, which has ſince been inhabited as a ſhooting-ſeat by general Frampton, the lords Peterborough and Donnegal, and Archibald Hamilton, eſq. George Wright, eſq. dying, left it to his widow, from whom it deſcended to John Cloyt, a watchman in London, heir at law to Mr. Wright; and

and was by him ſold to the preſent proprietor, Mr. Strahan, printer to his majeſty.

In the church of this priory was interred the body of Michael de la Pole, the third lord Winfield, and earl of Suffolk, who was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, with Edward Plantagenet, duke of York. This priory was both large and magnificent: its walls and ruins occupy near 12 acres of ground. South of the gate-way are the remains of ſeveral buildings, particularly thoſe of an old chapel, in a wall of which it is ſaid a cheſt of money was ſome time ago diſcovered, arched into the wall; the remains of the arch is viſible. The gate-houſe, which is here ſhewn, was an elegant ſtructure. Its whole front is embelliſhed with coats of arms, finely cut in ſtone; and between the interſtices of the free-ſtone are placed ſquare black flints, which, by the contraſt of their colour, give it a beautiful and rich appearance.

In Browne Willis's hiſtory of abbies, is the following liſt of priors of this houſe, from Dr. Tanner's collections:

Gilbert was firſt prior: he occurs ann. 1172, and 1194.

William, anno 1195, and 1229.

Richard de Jakeſley was confirmed prior, by the biſhop of Norwich, 16 cal. Oct. 1303, as was

Nicholas de Wittleſham, the 7th of the id. of December, 1307; and

Richard de Hoxne, 16 cal. Auguſt, 1309; and

William de Geyton, the 9th of the cal. of March, 1311; and

Alexander de Stratford, the 5th of Sept. 1332. After him

Matthew de Pakenham occurs prior, anno 1338.

Alexander de Drinkeſton was confirmed prior in Sept. 1351. His ſucceſſor, as I judge, was

John Baxter, who ſurrendering anno 1374, had for his ſucceſſor

William Haleſworth, confirmed prior Jan. 31ſt, 1374; as was

William de Randworth, 31ſt March, 1410; to whom ſucceeded

William de Pooley, 20th Aug. 1444, and

Thomas de Framlingham, June 21, 1483; he occurs anno 1501; and was, no doubt, ſucceeded by

Edmund

Edmund Litchfield, ſuffragan to the biſhop of Norwich, by the title of Calcedon, about the year 1505. The next prior was

Robert Bromner, who hanging himſelf at Ipſwich, May 25th, 1509, was ſucceeded by

Auguſtine Rivers, confirmed the 7th of December following. He died Sept. 24th, 1528, and was buried in St. Anne's chapel, in the church of this monaſtery, and ſucceeded by

Thomas Manning, alias Sudburn, S. T. P. nominated to this office by cardinal Wolſey, Feb. 8th, 1528-9, by compromiſe. He was afterwards ſuffragan biſhop of Ipſwich; and being the laſt prior, ſurrendered his convent, with eight monks, March 7, 1539. Soon after which, he likewiſe became the laſt warden of Melingham college, anno 1553. Here remained in charge, 4l. in fees, and 8l. in annuities.

This view, which repreſents the north aſpect of the gate-way, was drawn anno 1775.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE. Plate I.

THIS caſtle ſtands in the hundred of Loes, and is ſituate on a clay hill, north of the town, having on the weſt ſide a mere or marſh, formerly a lake. It is a very ancient ſtructure, and is ſaid to have been erected in the time of the Saxons; but hiſtory does not record the name of the builder. Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller, conjectures it to have been conſtructed by Redwald, the moſt powerful king of the Eaſt Angles, who kept his court at Rendleſham, in this hundred.

It was one of the ſeats of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, who fled hither from Dunwich, when purſued by the Danes. Hither, likewiſe, they followed him, and laid ſiege to the caſtle; when he, being hard preſſed, and having no hopes of ſuccour, endeavoured to eſcape; but being overtaken in his flight, was beheaded at Hoxton: from whence, long after, his corpſe was removed, and interred at Bury; therefore called St. Edmund's Bury; the caſtle being taken, remained, as it is ſaid, fifty years in the poſſeſſion of the Danes.

William



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I. Hall Sc.

Framlingham Castle, Suffolk. Pl. 1.

WILLIAM the Conqueror, his ſon Rufus, or according to others, Hen. I. gave this caſtle to Roger Bigod; by whoſe ſon Hugh it was either rebuilt or much repaired, having been diſmantled in the year 1176, by order of king Hen. II. This Hugh Bigod was created earl of Norfolk by king Stephen, as a reward for having teſtified upon oath, before the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others, that Hen. I. had, on his death-bed, nominated Stephen for his ſucceſſor to the crown of England, in preference to his daughter Maud.

IN the poſſeſſion of the Bigods it continued till the 25th of Edw. I. when that family being extinct, it reverted to the crown, and was by that king given to his ſecond ſon, Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk and marſhal of England, who repaired it, as appeared by his arms ſet up in divers parts of the building. On his deceaſe, it came to his two daughters, Margaret and Alice; the latter married Edward de Montacute, who, upon the diviſion of the eſtate, had, in his part, this caſtle and the demeſnes thereof. He left it to his daughter Joan, who marrying William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, carried it into that family; from whence it came to the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, who ſome time reſided here. From the Mowbrays it deſcended to the Howards, earls and afterwards dukes of Norfolk. After them it was granted to the De Veres, earls of Oxford; from whence it returned to the Howards; and was, by Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, ſold, together with the manor and demeſnes, to ſir Robert Hitcham knight, attorney-general, in the reign of king Charles I. who, by his will, dated in Auguſt, 1636, deviſed the caſtle, manor and lordſhip of Framlingham, together with the manor of Saxted, being then of the yearly value of £.1000, to the maſter and fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge; £.100 per ann. to be expended for the benefit of the college, and the remainder to be appropriated to charitable uſes, for the emolument of the poor of the pariſhes of Framlingham and Debenham, in this county, and thoſe of Coggeſhall in Eſſex.

THE account of the various poſſeſſors is differently ſtated by Dr. Samſon, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; who, in the year 1663,

wrote the hiſtory of this caſtle, printed in the laſt edition of Leland's Collectanea. He gives as follows:

I. Roger de Bigod, and his poſterity.

II. Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, ſecond ſon to king Edw. I.

III. John, lord Segrave, who was the firſt huſband of Margaret, the daughter and ſole heireſs of Thomas de Brotherton, and to her brother Edward, who died ſine prole; ſhe was afterwards married to ſir William Manny, knight.

IV. Thomas, lord Mowbray, ſon of John, lord Mowbray, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Margaret, ducheſs of Norfolk, and John, lord Segrave, her huſband. It continued in their family divers generations.

V. Sir John Howard, knight, ſon of ſir Robert Howard, knight, and of Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.

VI. Thomas, lord Howard, the firſt ſon of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, by Margaret his ſecond wife, daughter and only heir of Thomas, lord Audley, of Walden, and afterwards created earl of Suffolk, whoſe heirs afterwards ſold it to ſir Robert Hitcham.

This caſtle was a large, ſtrong and handſome building, fortified with a double ditch; its walls, which are 44 feet in height, and 8 in thickneſs, incloſe within their circuit an area of 1 acre, 1 rood, and 11 perches; and are flanked by 13 ſquare towers, which riſe above them 14 feet: two of theſe were watch towers, and are called by Dr. Samſon, Barbicans; who ſays they were, by the common people, corruptly called Burganys.

This author, deſcribing the caſtle, ſays, "it was inwardly furniſhed with buildings very commodious and neceſſary, able to "receive and entertain many; in the firſt court was a deep well of "excellent workmanſhip, compoſed with carved pillars, which ſupported a leaden roof, and, though out of repair, was in being anno "1651. In the ſame court alſo was a neat chapel, now wholly "demoliſhed, anno 1657, and tranſported into the highways.

"There



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Framlingham Castle, Suffolk. Pl. 2.

Godfrey, fe.

"THERE were in the building divers arms, ſome in ſtone, ſome "in wood, to be ſeen anno 1651; as of Bigod, Brotherton, Segrave "and Mowbray; and under a window, largely carved and painted, "were, quarterly, the arms of St. Edward, king and confeſſor; and "thoſe of Brotherton, under a chapeau turned up ermine, ſupported "by two white lions; for the bearing whereof, Thomas, earl of "Surry, the ſon of Thomas, ſecond duke of Norfolk of that name, "loſt his head in the 38th year of Hen. VIII. Alſo on the hall-"gate, fairly cut in ſtone, were the arms of Brotherton impaling "Bourchier, quartered with Lovayne, ſupported by a lion and an "eagle. There were likewiſe an old door, a great iron ring gar-"niſhed with Ms. with ducal coronets thereon.

"ON the weſt ſide of this caſtle ſpreadeth a large lake, which is "reported to have been once navigable, and to have filled the double "ditch of the caſtle: but it is now much leſs than it formerly was; "being every day filled up with earth and ſand, waſhed into it by "heavy rains. People now call it the Mere. It is ſaid that from "hence cometh the river Ore, which emptieth itſelf (having taken "in divers other waters) into the ſea, at Orford.

"THIS caſtle had a draw-bridge, and a portcullis over the gate, "which was the ſtrongeſt tower; and beyond the bridge without, "was a half moon of ſtone, about a man's height, ſtanding in 1657. "There was on the eaſt ſide a poſtern, with an iron-gate, leading "over a private bridge into the park, wherein the caſtle ſtandeth, "which was not long ſince thick beſet with trees, as the ſtumps "yet ſhew."

THIS drawing, which repreſents the outſide of the caſtle, was made in the year 1769.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE. PL. II.

THIS view ſhews the inſide of the caſtle, the ruins of ſeveral of the dwelling-houſes, with others lately erected on their foundations. The large houſe, neareſt the left hand of the ſpectator, in all likelihood was

was in being when the caſtle was entire; as, both by the bricks and ſtile of building, it appears to have been conſtructed about the time of Hen. VIII. or queen Elizabeth.

The chimnies, many of which are ſtill ſtanding in the towers, are worthy of obſervation, being curiouſly wrought into various figures with ground or rubbed bricks: indeed the artificers of thoſe days gave many extraordinary inſtances how perfectly theſe materials might be worked into the different mouldings and ornaments of architecture.

In the year 1173, queen Elinor, out of revenge (as it is ſuppoſed) for the matrimonial infidelities of her huſband, Hen. II. incited his ſon Henry, an ambitious and ungrateful youth, to raiſe a rebellion againſt his father in Normandy. He was aſſiſted by the kings of France and Scotland, and joined by many of the barons, amongſt whom was Robert earl of Leiceſter, who croſſing the ſea, with a body of French, and three (ſome ſay ten) thouſand Flemings, landed at Walton, in this county, and was received by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, into his caſtle of Framlingham. From hence they made frequent excurſions, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, which they repeatedly laid under heavy contributions, robbing and deſpoiling all paſſengers, burning villages and caſtles, and committing divers other enormities; inſomuch that Hugh Lucy, the chief juſtice of England, aſſiſted by Humphry de Bohun, attacked and defeated them in a pitched battle, fought at a place called St. Martin's, at Farnham, near Bury St. Edmond's. In this engagement the earl of Leiceſter and his wife, a lady of a maſculine ſpirit and deportment, were taken priſoners, together with many of the French; but the Flemings were, to a man, all either ſlain or drowned. Their bodies were afterwards buried in and about that village.

Henry having reduced his ſon to obedience, ſoon after returned to England; when he beſieged, took, and diſmantled this caſtle. Its owner, Hugh Bigod, obtained his pardon, on paying to the king four thouſand marks; but the earl of Leiceſter did not eſcape ſo eaſily, for he was conveyed priſoner to Roan in Normandy, where he

he was closely confined; his castle at Leicester was demolished, the town burned, its walls razed, and the inhabitants dispersed into other places.

Among the Harleian manuscripts, a book marked No. 1433, containing the grants of the 1st and 2d of Richard III. is a letter stating that certain sums of money were due to king Edward IV. for the wardship of Thomas Plaistere, who held by knights service, of Ann, daughter and heir of John, late duke of Norfolk, which money that king had ordeyned to be employed in and upon the reparation of the castell of Framlingham; wherefore he (king Richard) willing that his late brother's appointment should be fulfilled, directs the said money to be forthwith paid to the duke of Norfolk.—To whom this letter was directed, does not appear.

Hither, in the year 1553, queen Mary retired, on notice being sent her, by the earl of Arundel, of the death of her brother, Edw. VI. and of the patent for the succession of the lady Jane. She chose this place, not only as being near the sea, whereby she might easily escape to Flanders; but also because the great slaughter of Ket's followers, by the duke of Northumberland, in the late reign, made him, and consequently his party, extremely odious in the neighbourhood. The event justified her choice; for she was joined by almost all the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties, who encamped near the castle, to the number of 13,000 men. From hence she soon after set out for London, to take possession of the crown, relinquished by her unfortunate competitor. She was met on her way by the lady Elizabeth, at the head of a 1000 horse, which that princess had raised for her service.

In the year 1653, an act of parliament passed, settling and confirming the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Suffolk, with the lands, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, devised by sir Robert Hitcham, knight, late serjeant at law, to certain charitable uses.

This drawing was made in the year 1769.

LEYSTONE ABBY.

THIS abby, which was of the premonſtratenſian order, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, was built and endowed about the year 1182, by Ranulph de Glanvill, who gave them the manor of Leyſtone, which had been beſtowed upon him by Henry II. and alſo certain churches, which he had before given to the canons of the priory of Butley, whereof he was alſo founder; which they reſigned in favour of the abbot and convent of this monaſtery.

THE firſt houſe was placed a mile nearer to the ſea; but that ſituation being found both unwholeſome and inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363, built the abby, whoſe ruins are here ſhewn. It was unfortunately conſumed by fire before the year 1389; but being rebuilt, continued in a flouriſhing condition till the general diſſolution, at which time there were here fifteen monks. Their annual revenues were then eſtimated at the clear ſum of £.181. 17s. 1d. and the ſite, with the greateſt part of the manors, rectories, and lands belonging to them, were granted 28th Hen. VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk, in whoſe family the patronage of this houſe had been for ſeveral generations.

IT afterwards became the property of Daniel Harvey, eſq. in right of his wife; and next, with the manor of Leyſtone, was veſted in the honourable Elizabeth, relict of Kelland Courtney, eſq. who was daughter of the viſcounteſs Hinchinbroke, and grand daughter of the right honourable lady Ann Harvey. It at preſent belongs to ſir Joſhua Van Neck, of Putney, in the county of Surrey, bart.

THE former houſe was not totally abandoned, ſome monks, according to Tanner, continuing in it till the general diſſolution; and legacies (he ſays in a note) were left to our lady of the old abby, in wills in the archdeacon of Suffolk's office, as late as A. D. 1511 and 1516. And under A. D. 1331, there is the following paſſage in Chronicon Butley MS. f. 58; "John Grene relinquiſhing his abbacy by choice, "was conſecrated an anchorite at the chapel of St. Mary, in the old "monaſtery near the ſea."

THE

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Leyston Abbey, Suffolk.

S. Sparrow sc.

THE abbot obtained a charter for a market and fair here, 6th Edw. II. A. D. 1312; but both have long ſince been diſuſed.

THESE canons enjoyed divers privileges; among them were theſe granted by pope Lucius: they were not obliged to pay tithes of their proper goods and chattels, and might celebrate divine worſhip privately in the time of a general interdiction (with abſolute freedom in the election of their abbot); and liberty of burying any perſon not under a ſentence of excommunication, who ſhould deſire to be interred in their monaſtery, ſaving the rights of the churches from whence the bodies came. Rich. II. alſo, in the 12th year of his reign, confirmed to the abbot and canons of this houſe, all their eſtates, and the free election of their abbot; and, moreover, granted to them, that in the time of a vacancy, neither he, nor his heirs, nor any of his officers, ſhould ſeize upon their temporalties, nor intermeddle with them; nor ſhould this houſe be ever compelled to grant any corody or penſion to any perſon whatſoever.

The following liſt of the abbots is given by Browne Willis:

Names of the abbots from Dr. Tanner's collections:

Philip occurs abbot, an. 1216, in the laſt year of king John, about 32 years after the foundation; as does

Matthew, an. 1250, 35th Hen. III. After him I met with John de Glemham, whoſe election was confirmed 12 cal. Jan. 1301. His ſucceſſor, as I gueſs, was

Robert. He occurs an. 1312, 6th Edw. II. as does

John, an. 1390. After whom I met with

Thomas de Huntingfield, who was elected to this office in Nov. 1409. I preſume he was alive an. 1428; becauſe I met with one Thomas, abbot, in that year; as I do with one Clement, an. 1438 and again 1540. After him,

John occurs abbot, an. 1456 and 1463; as does

Richard Dunmow, an. 1475 and 1483; and then

Thomas Dogget, an. 1488. He died before the 9th of July, 1506, in Hen. VII.'s time; in whoſe reign were 18 religious, beſides the abbot, belonging to this houſe: his ſucceſſor, as I gueſs, was

John

John Green, who reſigned the 21ſt of May, 1538, and turned hermit; whereby room was made for

George Charlton, the laſt abbot, whom I find poſſeſſed of this office, an. 1533, as alſo at the diſſolution, when he had a penſion of £.20 per ann. aſſigned him, which he enjoyed an. 1553, when there remained alſo in charge £.2 in annuities.

GREAT part of the church, ſeveral ſubterraneous chapels, and divers offices of the monaſtery, now ſerving for barns and granaries, are ſtill remaining. The church was in length about 56 yards, the breadth of the middle aile 7 yards. It appears to have been a handſome building, decorated, according to the faſhion of the country, with ornaments formed by an intermixture of black-ſquared flints and free ſtone. In the walls of the church, and other buildings, are many bricks of a different form from thoſe uſed at preſent, being much thinner in proportion to their length and breadth. Near the weſt end is a ſmall tower entirely of brick, ſeemingly built about the time of Hen. VII. ſome ornaments of which appear to have been formed in moulds. Here too, as well as in moſt ruined abbies, is ſhewn a ſubterraneous paſſage. This is ſaid to communicate with Framlingham caſtle.

THE walls of the ancient chapel of the firſt monaſtery, near the ſea, are ſtill ſtanding.

THIS view, which ſhews the eaſt aſpect, was drawn anno 1775.

ST. MATTHEW'S, OR THE WEST GATE, IPSWICH,

IS one of the four gates which formerly ſtood in that town: at preſent there are not the leaſt remains of more than three. This gate gives its name to the lete, or ward, wherein it ſtands, which from it, is called the weſt gate lete: it was probably denominated St. Matthew's gate, from its being ſituated in the pariſh dedicated to that evangeliſt. On the ſame ſpot, formerly ſtood an older gate, which falling to ruin, this preſent building was erected, and made a goal, in the time of king Hen. VI. at the voluntary expence of John de Caldwell, bailiff and portman. The lower part, to the height



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St. Matthew's Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk.

R. B. Godfrey Sculp.



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Orford Castle, Suffolk.

Godfrey fc.

height of about 15 feet, is of ſtone; but, according to the preſent barbarous cuſtom, covered with plaiſter. The upper part is of brick, and muſt be amongſt the earlieſt buildings with thoſe materials, it being generally allowed, that bricks, in their preſent form, were not uſed in England, till about the time of king Hen. VII. and then only for chimneys, palaces, or religious houſes.

ADJOINING to this gate, are to be ſeen ſome remains of the rampart, built in the fifth year of the reign of king John, to replace the ancient wall, thrown down by the Danes, in the year one thouſand, being the ſecond time of their ravaging this town within the ſpace of ten years.

NEAR this place formerly ſtood St. Mary's chapel, commonly called the chapel of our lady of grace, famous for an image of the Virgin, much reſorted to by pilgrims. It is mentioned in the third part of the homily againſt peril of idolatry, under the title of our lady of Ipſwich, together with our lady of Walſingham, and our lady of Wilſdone. This drawing was made anno 1769.

ORFORD CASTLE.

ORFORD caſtle ſtands a ſmall diſtance weſt of the town. Neither the builder, nor the time of its conſtruction, are poſitively aſcertained; but that it is of Norman origin, ſeems evident from its being coined, and in ſome places caſed, with Caen ſtone. It was probably built about the time of the conqueſt; and, according to a marvellous ſtory, mentioned by Camden, from Ralph de Coggeſhal, was in being in the reign of Hen. I. at which time Bartholomew de Glanvil was conſtable thereof. Stowe, from the ſame authority, and naming the ſame conſtable, gives this prodigy, in the 33d of Hen. II. and it is by other writers placed almoſt an hundred years later; namely, in the ſixth year of king John. Theſe relate it as follows:

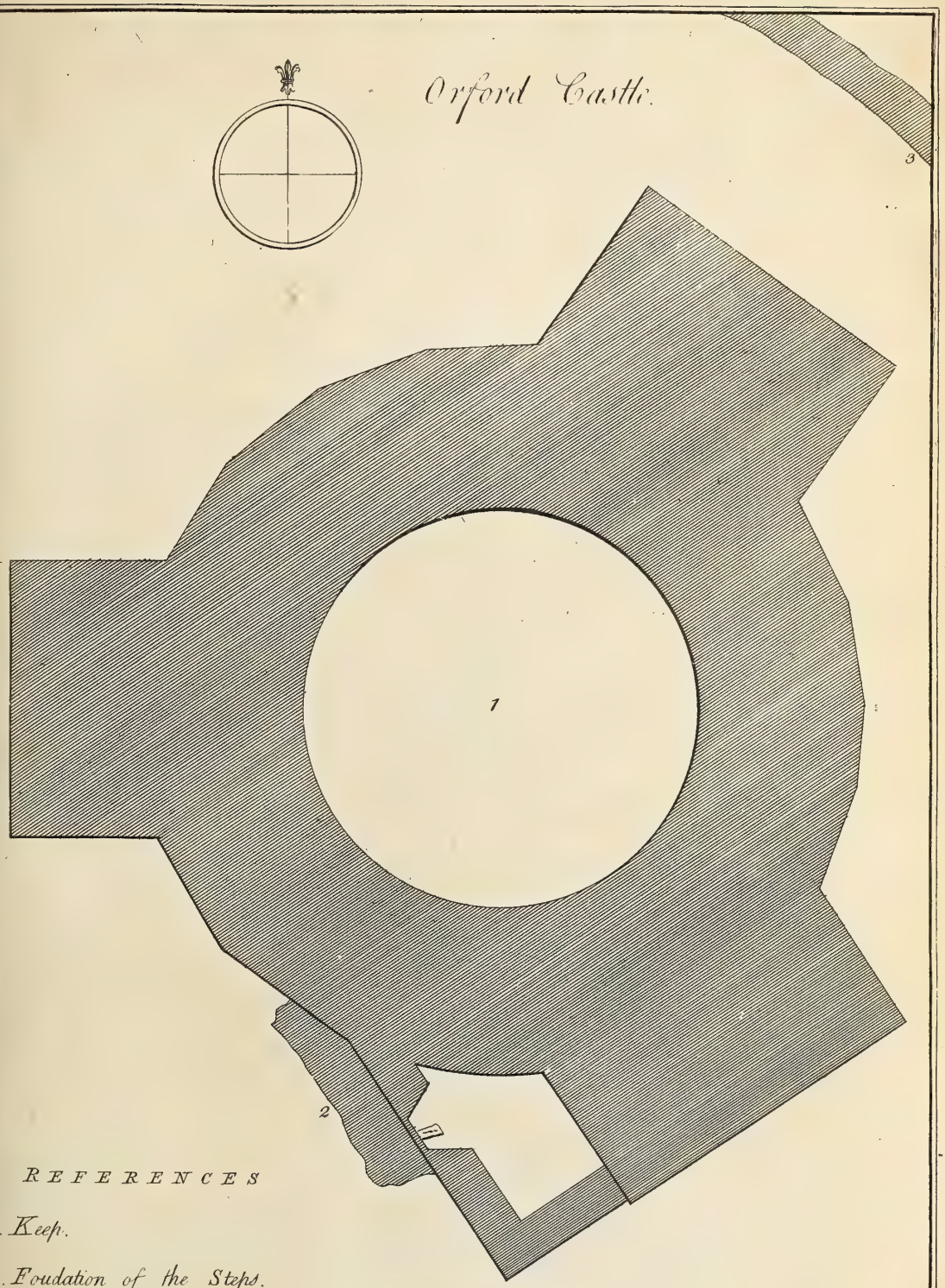
IN the ſixth year of John's reign, ſome fiſhermen of Orford, in Suffolk, took a ſea-monſter in their nets, reſembling a man in ſhape and limbs. He was given to the governor of Orford caſtle, who

kept him ſeveral days; he was hairy in thoſe parts of the body where hair grows, except the crown of his head, which was bald; his beard was long and rugged; he eat fiſh and fleſh, raw or boiled; the raw he preſſed in his hands before he eat it; he would not or could not ſpeak; though, to force him to it, the governor's ſervants tied him up by the heels and cruelly tormented him. He lay down on his couch at ſun-ſet, and roſe at ſun-riſing. The fiſhermen carried him one day to the ſea, and let him go; having firſt ſpread three rows of ſtrong nets to ſecure him; but he diving under them all, appeared beyond them; and ſeemed, by his often riſing and diving, to deride the fiſhermen; who giving him over for loſt, returned home; but the monſter ſoon after followed them. He continued with them ſome time; but being weary of living aſhore, watched an opportunity and ſtole away to ſea.

The ſpot whereon the caſtle ſtands, was, it is ſaid, formerly the center of the town. This tradition has the appearance of being founded on truth, from the great quantity of old bricks, ſtones, and other remains of buildings, conſtantly turned up by the plough in the fields weſt and ſouth of that edifice; beſides, ſeveral of them retain the name of ſtreet annexed to their denomination of field: ſuch as the Weſt-ſtreet-field, and the like; all alluding to ſtreets formerly there ſituated; and it is farther confirmed by the charter of the corporation, and other authentic records. Certainly Orford was once a large and conſiderable trading town; till the ſea, throwing up a dangerous bar at the harbour's mouth, it fell to decay, and is now dwindled to a ſmall and poor village, but ſtill continues to ſend members to parliament. It is a corporation and manor, although no pariſh; its church being only a chapel of eaſe to Sudborne. The ſtile of the manor court is, "Sudborne cum capella de Orford."

Of the caſtle, there remains at preſent only the keep; its ſhape, a poligon of 18 ſides, deſcribed within a circle, whoſe radius is 27 feet. This poligon is flanked by 3 ſquare towers, placed at equal diſtances on the weſt, north-eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt ſides; each tower, meaſuring in front, nearly 22, and projecting from the main building,

Orford Castle.



REFERENCES

1. Keep.
2. Foudation of the Steps.
3. Circular Wall.

ing, 12 feet. They are embattled, and over-look the poligon, whoſe height is 90 feet; and the thickneſs of its walls at bottom 20: at the lower part they are ſolid, but above are interſperſed with galleries and ſmall apartments. Round this building ran 2 circular ditches; one 15, the other about 38 feet diſtant from its walls: their depth meaſures 15, and at bottom they are 6 feet broad. Theſe dimenſions are taken from an accurate plan, communicated by a gentleman who reſides on the ſpot.

BETWEEN the 2 ditches was a circular wall; part of which, oppoſite the ſouth-eaſt tower, is ſtill remaining: it is 40 feet in length, the ſame in height, and has a parapet and battlements. The entrance into the caſtle was through a ſquare building, adjoining to the weſt ſide of the tower, on the ſouth-eaſt part of the poligon. To it a bridge was laid over the 2 ditches; the arches of which have been long choaked up. The inſide of the body of the caſtle contained one room on a floor; it was divided into 4 ſtories, as may be ſeen by the holes made in the wall for the reception of the joiſts. There is a ſpiral ſtair-caſe; which, although now ſomewhat ruined, may be eaſily aſcended to within 20 feet of the top.

THE main building is lighted by 2, and the towers by 5 ſtages of ſmall windows.

THE inhabitants ſay, there was a ſmall building, which fell down about 40 years ago, that joined to the keep, and was called the kettle-houſe; probably it was the kitchen. Its materials have been carried away.

IN the year 1204, Hugh Bigod and John Fitz Robert were appointed joint governors of this and Norwich caſtle; and, upon their removal, anno Domini 1215, the command of both were, in the ſame year, given to Hubert de Burgh. In the 45th of Hen. III. the office of governor of this caſtle was conferred on Philip Marmion; and 3 years afterwards, when the barons had taken that king priſoner, at the battle of Lewes, they entruſted it to Hugh le Deſpenſer.

SIR William Dugdale ſays, that the deſcendants of Peter de la Valoines, who came over with the conqueror, made the caſtle of Orford the capital ſeat of their barony; which, probably, muſt have been

been in the time of either Edw. I. or II. for the 4th of Edw. III. Robert de Ufford, who married Cecilia, the daughter and coheir of Robert de Valoines, had a grant for life of this town and caſtle. William de Ufford died ſeiſed of it the 5th of Rich. II. and it was part of the dowry of Iſabel his wife. Upon her death, the 4th of Hen. V. Robert lord Willoughby of Ereſby, whoſe anceſtor married Cecilia, daughter of Robert de Ufford before mentioned, had livery of the town caſtle. William lord Willoughby died ſeiſed of the lordſhip of Orford the 18th of Hen. VIII. and aſſigned it to his wife for life. It probably came afterwards, with the eſtate at Sudborne, to ſir Michael Stanhope; and deſcended, as that did, to the right honourable Pryce Devereux, lord viſcount Hereford, of whoſe executors it was purchaſed, in the year 1754, by the right honourable the earl of Hereford, the preſent proprietor. It is ſaid, that when it belonged to my lord Hereford, he once purpoſed to have it pulled down for the ſake of the materials; but it being a neceſſary ſea-mark, eſpecially for ſhips coming from Holland, who, by ſteering ſo as to make the caſtle cover or hide the church, thereby avoid a dangerous ſand-bank, called the Whiting; government interfered, and prevented his putting this deſign into execution.

This drawing was made in the year 1769.

ORFORD CHAPEL.

THIS was a chapel of eaſe to Sudborne; Orford originally being only a hamlet to that place: it had, however, a market as early as the time of king Stephen. The manor of Sudborne and the advowſon of its church, with this dependant chapel, belonged formerly to the prior and convent of Ely. The manor, as is ſaid in the deſcription of the caſtle, belongs to the earl of Hertford; the advowſon is in the crown. Sudborne is a rectory, the church dedicated to All Saints; it is, according to Ecton, valued in the king's books at £.33. 6s. 8d. the yearly tenths are £.3. 6s. 8d. The chapel of Orford is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Beſides this chapel, there was



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Orford Chapel, Suffolk.

was once at Orford one dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, and another to St. Leonard.

ORFORD chapel, when entire, was a very large and handſome building; the outſide was ornamented with flint work, according to the cuſtom of this county; and from the ſtile of its chancel, appears to be of great antiquity: but its founder and the date of its conſtruction are both forgotten; though, probably, like moſt other chapels of eaſe, it was built at the expence of the inhabitants of Orford, aſſiſted by the lord of the manor, and the donations of pious perſons.

THE inſide conſiſted of three aiſles: thoſe of the body are ſtill remaining; but the chancel, having fallen to ruin, has been excluded by a wall, built croſs the eaſt end of the body. This chancel has a double row of thick columns ſupporting circular arches, their height equal to their circumference, each meaſuring about 12 feet. Their ſurfaces are ornamented in various manners; and, what is extraordinary, the oppoſite ones are not alike; ſome having a ſmall cylindrical moulding twiſting ſpirally round them; ſome are croſſed lozenge faſhion, being reticulated by an emboſſed net-work; and others, which are ſquare, have ſmall columns at each of their angles. The arches, in their inner ſides, are decorated with the zig-zag ornament. All the carvings are ſharp, and ſeem to have been highly finiſhed.

THE time when this beautiful chancel was ſuffered to fall to ruin is not exactly known; though the monument of the Rev. Mr. Maſon, once rector of Sudborne, a deſcription of which here follows, ſeems to ſhew that it was in tolerable repair about the year 1621, when that gentleman was buried, and had his monument ſet up therein; an expence his executors would not have been at, had the chancel then been ruinous.

THIS monument is a mural one; it ſtands againſt the ſouth wall, and is of marble; on it is the figure of Mr. Maſon, on his knees, praying at a deſk, on which a large book is laid open before him; beneath is the following inſcription:

" HERE lyeth Frauncis Maſon, borne in the biſhoprick of Du-
" reſme, brought up in the univerſitie of Oxford, batchelour of divi-

" nity, fellow of Merton college, after rector of Orforde, in Suf-
" folke, where he built the parſonage houſe; chapleyne to king
" James. The books which he writ teſtify his learning. He mar-
" ried Elizabeth Price, daughter of Nicholas Price, vicar of Biſſain,
" in Oxfordſhire, by whom he had thre children. She erected
"this monument for him. He died in December 1621.

Prima Deo cui cura fuit ſacrare labores
Cui ſtudium ſacris invigilare Libris
Ecce ſub hoc tandem requievit marmore maſo
Expectans Dominum ſpeq; fideq; ſuum.

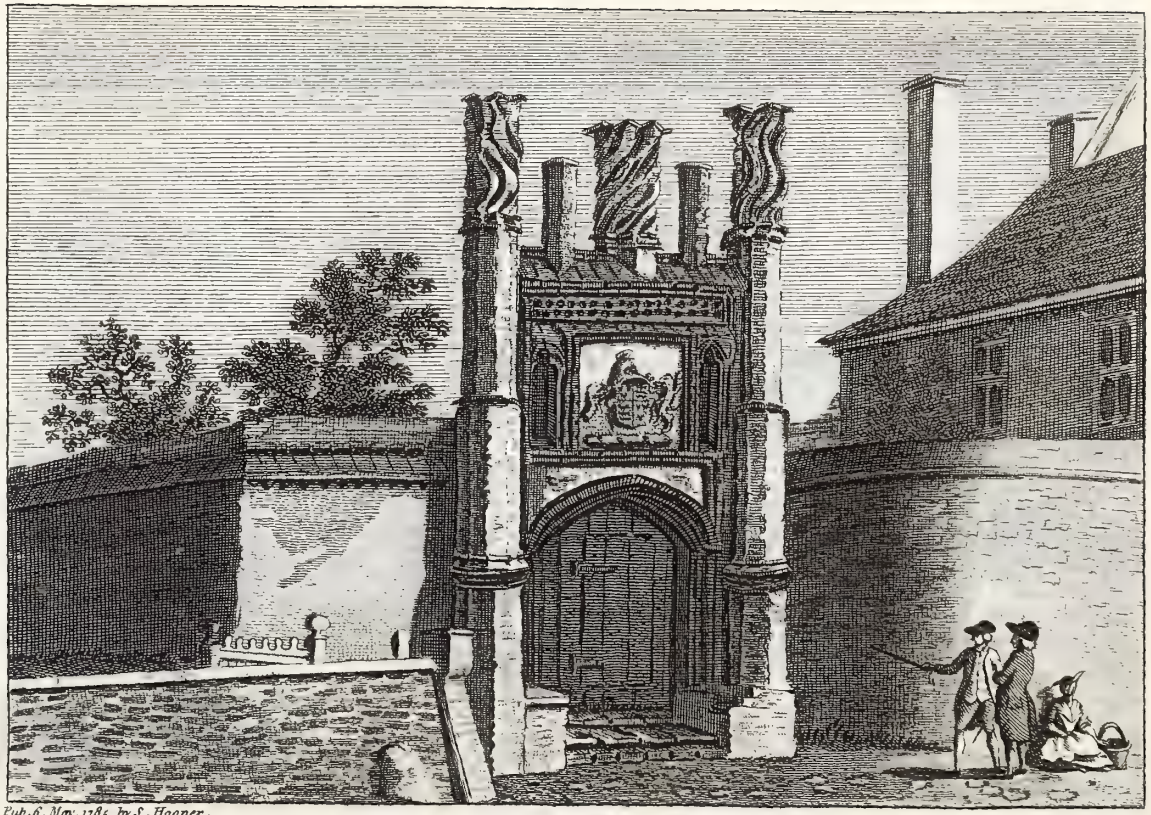
On a triangular tablet at the bottom.

" In juſtice to ye memory of ſo great a man, who was rector
" here 80 years, and above 110 years old, this monum: was removed
" from the ruinous chancel, and repaired and ſet up here at the
" charge of the preſent incumbt. Joſias Alſop, B. D. anno 1720."

In this laſt inſcription there are two great miſtakes; one reſpecting the age, and the other the time that Mr. Maſon held the rectory of Orford. In Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſes, there is an account of him; he is there ſaid to have been born in 1566, and made rector of Orford anno 1597. Now, according to the monument, he died in the year 1621, which on reckoning, makes his age only 55, and his incumbency 24 years: by what means theſe errors crept in, ſeem unaccountable.

Besides this, there are divers other ancient funeral memorials, particularly a coffin, like ſtone, with a croſs fleury, and ſeveral braſs plates, put down about the times of Elizabeth, or king James I. The arches dividing the aiſles of the body are pointed. The font is a very elegant one, and ſeemingly ancient. It has this inſcription round its edge, but no date: " Orate pro Animabus Johannis " Cokerel & Katerina uxoris ejus qui iſtam fontem in honore Dei " fecerunt fieri." Over the porch is a handſome croſs, here not viſible, being only ſeen edgeways. The inſide of the arch is deco-

rated



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Cardinal Wolsey's College, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Drawaza fc.

rated with kings heads; ſix on the weſt, and five only on the eaſt ſide. This view, which ſhews the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn anno 1775.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

CARDINAL Wolſey, willing to beſtow ſome marks of his regard on the place of his nativity, as well as deſirous of erecting there a laſting monument of his greatneſs, reſolved to build and endow a college and grammar-ſchool, to ſerve as a nurſery for his great college at Oxford.

FOR this, being then in the meridian of his proſperity, he obtained bulls from the pope for the ſuppreſſion, and letters patent from the king for the ſite and eſtate of the priory of Saints Peter and Paul, a houſe of black canons, founded in the latter end of the reign of Hen. II. or the beginning of that of Rich. I. by the anceſtors of Thomas Lacy and Alice his wife.

HERE, in the twentieth of Hen. VIII. he founded a college, dedicated to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, conſiſting of a dean, 12 ſecular canons, 8 clerks, and 8 choriſters, together with a grammar-ſchool; and for its farther endowment, he procured part of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſteries of Snape, Dodnaſh, Wiked, Harkeſley, Tiptree, Romborough, Felixtow, Bromehill, Bliburgh, and Montjoy. The firſt ſtone was laid with great ſolemnity by the biſhop of Lincoln, on which occaſion a grand proceſſion was made through the town from the college to the church of our lady.

BUT this noble foundation was ſcarcely completed before the diſgrace of the cardinal, when this building with its ſite, containing by eſtimation 6 acres, was granted the 23d of Hen. VIII. to Thomas Alverde; and in the 9th of James I. to Richard Percival and Edmund Duffield.

No part of this college is now remaining, except the gate here repreſented, which ſtands adjoining to the eaſt ſide of St. Peter's church-

church-yard; the reſt has been long demoliſhed, even to the very foundations. Kirby ſays, the firſt ſtone was not long ſince found in 2 pieces, worked up in a common wall in Woulform's lane, with a latin inſcription to this effect: "In the year of Chriſt 1528, and the "20th of Hen. VIII. king of England, on the 15th of June, laid "by John biſhop of Lincoln." This was John Longland, who likewiſe laid the firſt ſtone of Wolſey's college at Oxford.

This gate, excepting a ſquare ſtone tablet on which is carved the arms of king Hen. VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles and chimneys, flowers and other decorations, according to the faſhion of that time. It was in all likelihood the great or chief gate; for as the cardinal, by ſetting the king's arms over a college of his own foundation, meant to flatter that monarch; it is not therefore probable he would place them on any other than the principal entrance: if this is the caſe, the ſpecimen but ill agrees with the character given of the college by the writer of Wolſey's ſecret hiſtory, who ſays it was a ſumptuous building; and indeed, the cardinal himſelf, in an exhortatory latin preface to Lilly's Grammar, then lately publiſhed, ſtiles it "no ways inelegant." This is the more remarkable, as at that period architects were extremely attentive to, and expended great ſums in the conſtruction of gatehouſes, which they generally made ſuperior in magnificence to the other parts of the edifice; and it was particularly ſo in all the buildings erected by this cardinal.

At preſent it ſeems nodding to its fall, being much out of the perpendicular, and inclining conſiderably towards the ſtreet.

This view was taken anno 1772.



SURRY

Is an inland county, that belonged to the principality of the Regni of the ancient Britons, and was included in the province of Britannia Prima of the Romans, during their government in this island. It belonged to the South Saxons during the Heptarchy, which kingdom began in 491, and ended in 685, having had 9 kings. It now belongs to the Home circuit, is in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, and province of Canterbury. It is divided into 14 hundreds, is 34 miles long, 23 broad, and 120 in circumference, containing 735 ſquare miles, or 592,000 ſquare acres. It has 208,000 inhabitants, 140 pariſhes, 35 vicarages, 549 villages, and 11 market-towns, viz. Guildford, Kingſton, Southwark, Croydon, Haſlemere, Ryegate, Bletchingly, Gatton, Epſom, Chertſey, Darking, Ewel, Farnham, Godalming, and Egham. This county is bounded on the N. by Middleſex; S. by Suſſex; E. by Kent; and W. by Berks, and Hampſhire. It is almoſt ſquare in its form, having the rivers, Thames, Wandel, Mole, Wey, and Lodden; producing rich paſture, ſheep, corn, hops, fruit, wood, game, fowls, river-fiſh, timber, abun-

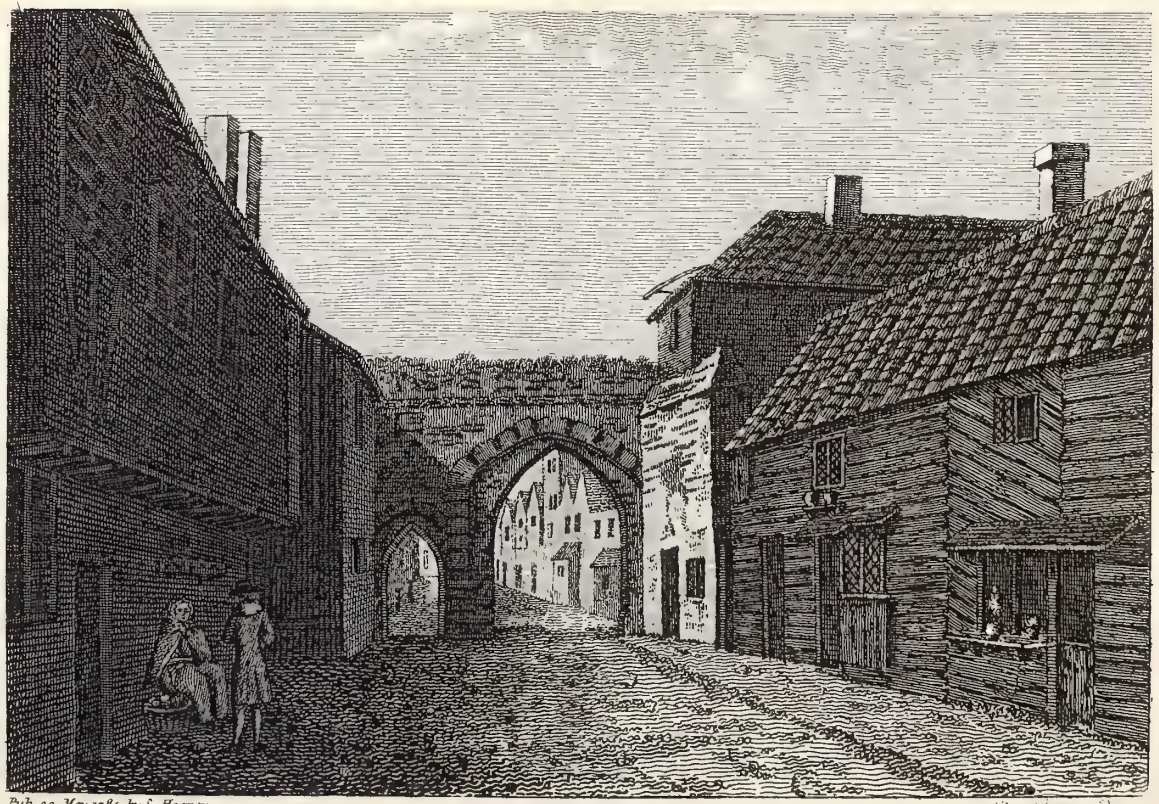
dance

dance of every kind of garden-ſtuff, and a vaſt variety of extenſive manufactories of iron, glaſs, &c. The moſt noted places are Holmwood, Dale, Aſhcomb hills, Bagſhot, Boxhill, Richmond hill, park, and gardens; Norwood, White, and and Banſtead downs, Blackheath, and ſeveral others; Dulwich, Epſom, and Ebiſham wells, and ſeveral chalibeate ſprings. The wholeſomeneſs and pleaſantneſs of the air cauſed ſeveral of our former kings to erect palaces in it. It has more fine ſeats in it than any county in England. It ſends 14 Members to Parliament, pays 18 parts of the Land-tax, and ſupplies 800 men to the National Militia.

The Roman, Saxon, Daniſh, or Britiſh encampments in this county, are at Walton, at Woodcote, on Battley-hill, Addington, and Katheram, near Croydon; at Benſbury near Wimbledon, and ſeveral between Darking and Stane-ſtreet. As to the Roman military ways and ſtations; from Arundel in Suſſex, a Roman Agger hath been followed, above ground and under, to Okely, in this county; whence it leads to Darking, by Stone, or Stane-ſtreet; ſo that, even in digging in Darking church-yard, remains of it were viſible. Here it falls into the Ermine-ſtreet, and proceeds through Mitcham and Stretham to London. The Ermine-ſtreet enters this county between Farnham and Alton, in Hampſhire, and proceeds to Guildford and Darking. There is a ridge of a hill from Guildford to Darking, which is thought to have been the Roman way, and not that which at preſent is uſed, called the Lower Way. Darking was the Pontes of the Romans, and ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the bridges over the ſtream near Boxhill, where it formerly made two channels, now confined to one. As the Ermine-ſtreet came from Farnham, a vicinal way was ſtruck out of it at Guildford, which led by Ripley to Walton upon Thames, which is allowed to have been a Roman camp, but not a ſtation; having been diſuſed before the time of Antoninus. The Roman road from Darking paſſes the Pontes, aſcends Box hill, and goes over the Downs the greateſt part of the way between Box hill and Banſtead. After the Ryegate road hath fallen into it, there is a line running acroſs the downs, North and South, ſuppoſed to have been ſome ancient boundary either of the Britons or Saxons. The road on the left, leading to Sutton, is ſuppoſed to have been the Ermine-ſtreet.

ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice in this COUNTY.

Ancient Crypt near Guildford
Bermondſey Abbey Gate
Betchworth Caſtle near Darking
Catharine Chapel Hill near Guildford
Comb Nevill near Kingſton
Chertſey Abbey
Croydon Church
Croydon Palace
Eſher Place
Farnham Caſtle
Guildford Caſtle, Crypt, &c.
Horn Caſtle near Burſtow
Kingſton Church
Lambeth Palace
Martha's Hill near Guildford
St. Mary Overy's Church in the Borough
Mother Ludlam's Hole near Guildford
Newark Priory near Woking
Quary Hole near Guildford
Richmond Palace on the Green
Robin Hood's Butts near Guildford
Ryegate Caſtle and Priory
Waveley Abbey near Farnham
Wircombe Place near Kingſton



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Bermondsey Abbey, Surry.

SURRY.

THE ABBY OF BERMONDSEY.

THE foundation of the religious houſe at this place was projected and begun by Alwin Child, citizen of London, in the 16th of William the conqueror, A. D. 1082. It was a priory of benedictine monks of the cluniac order, and ſtocked at firſt from the priory of la charite ſur la Loire, to which it accordingly became ſubordinate as a cell. In the 45th of Edw. III. A. D. 1371, it was ſequeſtred among other alien priories to the uſe of the crown, but re-eſtabliſhed by king Rich. II. in the ſecond year of his reign; who alſo, two years afterwards, in conſideration of 200 marks, enfranchiſed it, thereby enabling it to purchaſe and poſſeſs lands in its own right, and to its own uſe and benefit; and about 18 years after, converted it into an abby.

THE annual revenue of this houſe, as in the original account, taken by commiſſion and delivered to the king, was £.548. 2s. 5¾d. but according to a valuation taken alſo by commiſſioners in 26th Hen. VIII. £.474. 14s. 4¾d. The former of theſe is ſuppoſed to be the extended, the latter the clear value of its eſtates.

THIS houſe was ſurrendered to the crown on the 1ſt Jan. 29th Hen. VIII. A. D. 1537-8, by Robert Wharton, alias Parſew, the laſt abbot, who had been biſhop of St. Aſaph about a year and a half before, with which he was permitted to hold his abbacy in commendam. As a farther reward of his ſervice in this particular, he was tranſlated to Hereford in April 1554, of which he died biſhop, 22d September 1557.

VERY little is remaining of this houſe, except ſome of the outer buildings. The gate here repreſented has been taken down ſince the year 1756, when this drawing was made. Near a ſmall moulding, containing a zig-zag ornament, ſhewn juſt over the ſitting figure on the ſhady ſide of the print, is ſaid to have been a ſpot much venerated by zealous papiſts, who never paſſed it without taking off their hats: poſſibly it was the burial-place of ſome ſaint or pious perſon.

CATHARINE-HILL.

IS called, in ancient records, Drake-Hill; but obtaineth its preſent name from the chapel erected on its ſummit, which was dedicated to St. Catharine. At what time it was founded, does not certainly appear; but it is ſpoken of in the pipe-rolls of 14 Hen. III. and in the following reign of Edw. I. The ſite, together with the chapel, was purchaſed of the abby of Wherwhell, Homo de Gatton, John de Mareſcall, and Andrew de Brayboef, then lords of the manor of Ertindon, by Richard de Wauncy, parſon of St. Nicholas, in Gyldeford, for a chapel of eaſe to him and his ſucceſſors, parſons of that pariſh for ever. The ſame Richard de Wauncy procured a charter 2d Edw. III. for holding a fair annually at that place, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Matthew; which is ſtill obſerved, according to the new ſtile.

IN biſhop Sandall's regiſter, fol. 12, the biſhop of Exeter is licenſed to conſecrate the chapel of St. Catharine at Guildford. "De novo "conſtructam, A.D. 1317."

BY a petition, entered on the rolls of parliament, in the reign of Edw. III. the exact year uncertain, it is ſtated that Richard Wauncy, formerly parſon of St. Nicholas, having erected this chapel on a ſpot, found by an inqueſt of good men of the country to belong to the king, without his permiſſion, and being acquired contrary to the ſtatute of mortmain, it was therefore deemed forfeited; and by the king's royal patent, bearing date the 15th day of November, in the 18th year of his reign, granted to the



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CATHARINE HILL NEAR GUILDFORD SURRY.

Peake Sculp



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Croydon Church, Surry.

the petitioner Thomas Conſtable, for life, and at his deceaſe to revert to the crown; but that Bernard Brocas, parſon of the church of St. Nicholas in Guildford, in which pariſh the ſaid chapel is ſituated, did by divers rich gifts given to ſir Roberd Baldock, chancellor, and ſir Walter Stapelton, treaſurer, contrive to fruſtrate his majeſty's gracious intention, wherefore he prays relief. The king referred this petition to the judges of the King's Bench, directing them after they had ſeen the charter, and called before them the perſon holding the chapel, and heard his reaſons, to do juſtice.

CROYDON CHURCH.

CROYDON, in the county of Surry, ſtands ten miles ſouth of London, and gives name to the hundred. Its ſituation is low, being near the ſpring-head of the river Wondel. It is a market-town, the market-day on Saturday. Camden ſays, it was called Cradiden; in many records it is called Croindene and Crondon. Some antiquaries ſuppoſe, that hereabouts was the Noviomagus, mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary; and Dr. Stukely, who once ſuppoſed it to have been near Crayford in Kent, afterwards altered his opinion, and ſubſcribed to that of its being at or near Croydon.

THE manor of Croydon has belonged to the ſee of Canterbury ever ſince the time of archbiſhop Lanfranc, as appears from domeſday book, wherein the church is mentioned. That church, in all probability, ſtood where the preſent church now ſtands; becauſe, had it been built on any other than conſecrated ground, its conſecration would have appeared in the regiſter of the archbiſhop, in whoſe time it was rebuilt; the rule of the canon law being never to conſecrate a church, unleſs it has been conſumed by fire, deſecrated, or built upon unconſecrated ground. If a church happened to be polluted by any accident, it was not reconſecrated, but only reconciled; an inſtance of which happened to the church of Croydon, in the time of archbiſhop Chichele, in whoſe regiſter is the entry of a commiſſion, dated Feb. 16, 1417, directed to the biſhop of Sorron, to reconcile the

pariſh

pariſh church and church-yard of Croydon, then lately polluted by an effuſion of blood.

The preſent church is ſuppoſed to have been begun in the time of archbiſhop Courtney, whoſe arms are to be ſeen on each ſide of the north door, and finiſhed in that of archbiſhop Chichele, whoſe arms are carved on each ſide of the weſt door; and who, if he did not finiſh it, contributed largely towards its erection, as we are informed by his hiſtorian, Dr. Duck. It is a large and handſome ſtructure, built moſtly of ſtone, having a nave, chancel, and two aiſles; and being adorned with a lofty ſquare tower, crowned with pinnacles, in which is a good ring of eight bells. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

In this church a vicarage was very anciently founded, the original endowment of which cannot be found; but an ancient inſtrument, dated at Madeſton, 2 id. of June, in the year 1384, temp. archbiſhop Stratford, (whoſe regiſter is loſt) is preſerved in that of archbiſhop Courtney, and contains an ordination, made by archbiſhop Stratford, of what tythes were then to belong to the rector, and what to the vicar, ſettled by their mutual conſent; by which it appears the former was to have the great tythes of corn, hay, wood, and timber, all live mortuaries due at funerals, a moiety of the tythe of lambs tythed per capita, and a penſion of eight marks, to be paid quarterly on the accuſtomed feaſts by the vicar, together with all other incomes or profits not hereafter allotted to him.

The vicar to have the vicarage-houſe and garden, and all oblations in the church of Croydon; a moiety of the lambs tythed per capita; alſo all tythes of wool, calves, pigs, geeſe, ducks, pidgeons, cheeſe, milk, butter, herbage, apples and other fruits, as well growing in gardens or orchards, as thoſe dug out of the earth, flax, muſtard, eggs, and merchandize; of mills and all ſmall tythes not before allotted to the rector; alſo all legacies left to the church, which the rectors or vicars may receive, and all dead mortuaries; for which the ſaid vicars are, by themſelves and another prieſt, to perform divine ſervice, and to have the miniſtering of the bread, wine, candles, and other neceſſaries uſed in the celebration of the divine offices.

offices. They are alſo to find ſuch books, veſtments, and ornaments, as are uſually found by the rectors and vicars. They are to pay the accuſtomed tenths and other impoſitions laid on the church of England, according to the known taxation of £.10 ſterling. The rector to repair the chancel, its roofs and walls, within and without; and to be at all charges, ordinary and extraordinary, happening to the ſaid church. It was alſo decreed that the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould make oath to the rector, that they will not be guilty of any fraud or deceit reſpecting the portion due to the rector. Laſtly, the archbiſhop reſerves to himſelf and his ſucceſſors, the power of augmenting or leſſening the income of this vicarage, if he ſhall think proper ſo to do.

According to an ancient Valor Beneficiorum in the Bodleian library, made the 20th of Edw. I. which formerly belonged to ſir Henry Spelman, the part of which relative to Surry is printed by Aubrey; the church of Croydon is valued at 60 marks, the vicarage at 15. In the 11th of Edw. II. there was an inquiſition ad quod damnum, previous to an exchange between archbiſhop Reynolds and the prior and convent of Bermondſey, in which the archbiſhop was to give them the advowſon of this church, then belonging to him, for one hide of land and two mills in Winchesflete, with the appurtenances, valued at £.28. 12s. 11d. ſubſequent to which, there is an inſtrument in the regiſter of the ſaid archbiſhop, appropriating the ſaid church accordingly. This act, not being dated, and beſides being croſſed out, gives occaſion to ſurmiſe the appropriation never took place; eſpecially as the archbiſhops continued to preſent to the rectory till the time of archbiſhop Courtney, in whoſe time there was an exchange of this advowſon for the manor of Waddon, made between that archbiſhop and the prior and convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondſey; when the king's licence and the pope's bull being obtained, and Robert Braybrooke, biſhop of London, acting as the pope's ſole delegate, it was ſettled by a decree dated Jan. 16, 1390, and agreed by an indenture 14th of Rich. II. that the collation and patronage of the vicarage ſhould remain in the archbiſhop and his

ſucceſſors, who ſhould name two proper perſons to the prior and convent, one of which they were to chuſe.

The moſt probable account that can be given of this compoſition is, that the annual value of the church was 100, and that of the manor only 80 marks per ann. At the diſſolution of the convent of Bermondſey, the great tythes were granted to - - - , and the right of preſentation reverted to the ſee of Canterbury, and is now a peculiar belonging to it. The preſent owner of the great tythes, is the right hon. viſcount Montacute. The vicarage-houſe, ſituated in the church-yard, was built at the ſole expence of the late archbiſhop Wake, who expended thereupon near £.700. In this church were formerly 2 chaunteries; one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the other to St. Nicholas: the firſt founded before anno 1402, by ſir Reginald de Cobham, Sire de Stereſburgh, and endowed with lands and tenements to the value of £.16. 1s. 2d. per ann. the other by John Stafford, biſhop of Bath and Wells, about the year 1443, and beneficed in like manner to the annual amount of £.14. 4s. 6d. At the diſſolution of theſe chauntries temp. Edw. VI. the then incumbent chaplains had each an annual penſion of £.6. 13s. 4d. aſſigned them for life.

In this church are ſeveral remarkable monuments, particularly thoſe of the following archbiſhops; Grindal, Whitgift, and Sheldon. This laſt is much admired for its exquiſite workmanſhip; and was executed under the direction of Joſeph Latham, the city maſon, who lived near Fleet Ditch. It was entirely finiſhed by Engliſh workmen, about the year 1683. The archbiſhops Wake and Potter are alſo buried here; the latter without any monument or memorial.

The windows of this church were ornamented with fine painted glaſs. Mr. Aubrey ſays, that in the late civil wars, one Bleaſe was hired for half a crown per day to break them. The churchwardens in a late repair, ſince the year 1762, when this drawing was made, have completed what he left undone, by taking away moſt of the ancient gothic window-frames, and putting up modern ones in their places, which by no means harmoniſe with the reſt of the building.

CROYDON



Pub. 30. May 1785. by S. Hooper.

Croydon Palace, Surry.

CROYDON PALACE.

THIS was originally the manor-houſe. It is ſuppoſed to have been built between the years 1066 and 1087, about which time the manor of Croydon was given by William the conqueror to archbiſhop Lanfranc, by whom it is probable it was erected; as, according to Eadmer the monk, he built much in the vills belonging to the archbiſhop.

THE loſs of ancient records, renders it impoſſible to aſcertain the different additions and alterations of the earlier periods. Archbiſhop Kilwordby is the firſt who appears to have reſided at Croydon. At his reſignation, anno 1278, the houſes and caſtles belonging to the ſee of Canterbury were ſo much out of repair, that his ſucceſſor expended on them 3000 marks, ſome part of which was in all likelihood laid out upon this houſe. In the Reg. Peckham. fol. 111, an ordination in the chapel of this houſe is mentioned as early as the year 1283.

THE ſteward's accounts ſhew that certain repairs were done here by archbiſhop Winchelſea, or his ſucceſſor; at which time the buildings ſeem to have been entirely of timber, no other workmen but carpenters being employed about them. In the ſame roll two curious circumſtances occur, which though not immediately in point to the ſubject here treated of, are worthy of notice. One is a charge for 30 cart-loads of coals, bought by the bailiff of Burſtowe, and conveyed to Croydon; the coſt of which, carriage included, was LIIIs. IXd. By the other (among the expences of the kitchen-garden), certain ſums appear to have been expended on the vineyard; which corroborates the aſſertion of Somner in his antiquities of Canterbury, who ſays, that in the time of Henry de Eſtria (who was prior of Canterbury from the 11th ides of April 1285, to the 6th ides of April 1331), the church of Canterbury was plentifully furniſhed with vines; as at Colton, Berton, St. Martin's, Chertham, Brook, and Hollingbourne, all manors of the ſame. This ſhews that wine was in former times commonly made in England; and, alſo, that it

was

was probably very good, when the perſons for whom it was made are conſidered.

By frequent repairs, alterations, and additions, this manſion, from a very ſmall one, encreaſed to its preſent ſize. At firſt, it is ſaid to have been ſo ſmall that the archiepiſcopal acts were executed in the bed-chamber of the archbiſhop, and were dated 'Juxta lectum Domini,' and 'ad pedes lecti:' though this, perhaps, might have been at a time of ſickneſs when he was confined to his room; or through an affected ſtile of humility, rather than the want of a ſpare chamber; but about the time of archbiſhop Courtney, the principal chamber occurs on theſe occaſions.

During the epiſcopacy of archbiſhops Arundell and Stafford, great repairs were done to the buildings of this manſion; ſome more trifling in that of archbiſhop Bouchier and the ſucceeding incumbents; and though it does not appear that it was ever entirely rebuilt, it is not to be doubted but it has totally changed both its form and materials more than once ſince its firſt erection.

This building is not by any means, in point either of magnificence or conveniency, fit for the habitation of an archbiſhop of Canterbury; neither can much be ſaid in favour of its ſalubrity, its ſituation being low and ſurrounded with water. Part of it is of brick, which doctor Ducarel (from whoſe manuſcript hiſtory of this palace, preſerved in the archbiſhop's library, at Lambeth, this account is taken) ſuppoſes to be one of the oldeſt brick buildings in England. At the upper end of the great hall are the arms of Edw. the confeſſor, carved in ſtone, empaleing the arms of England as borne by Hen. VI. ſupported by two angels; another beneath it holding a ſcroll with this motto:

DNE. SALVVM FAC REGE, &c.

These were removed from a paſſage by one of the archbiſhops, and are ſuppoſed to have been ſet up in the year 1444, when Hen. VI. wrote to the convocation to cauſe the tranſlation of Edw. the confeſſor to be kept throughout his province as a double feaſt and holiday; to which the archbiſhop and convocation conſented. There

are

are about it divers other coats, particularly thoſe of Richard duke of York, archbiſhop Stafford, and his relations, archbiſhops Laud, Juxon, and Herring. In the guard chamber are divers others.

Most of the archbiſhops have reſided here at different times, except Iſlep, Whitleſey, Sancroft, and Tillotſon. The regiſters of the archbiſhops Mapeham, Stratford, Ufford, and Bradwerdin, being loſt, nothing can be ſaid of them. No public acts of archbiſhop Abbot are dated from hence. Here archbiſhop Parker entertained queen Elizabeth with her retinue, on Wedneſday the 14th July, 1575, for 7 days; after which ſhe went a progreſs into Kent, when ſhe was again magnificently entertained by him at his palace at Canterbury, on Monday the 7th of September, which happened to be her birth-day.

After the death of archbiſhop Laud, this manſion and eſtate were wreſted from the ſee of Canterbury, and offered to ſale, a particular ſurvey being made for that purpoſe, 17th March, 1646; wherein the materials of the houſe, which was to be taken down, were valued at £.1200. It was then leaſed to the earl of Nottingham, after which it came into the poſſeſſion of ſir Wm. Brereton, general of the Cheſhire forces, who turned the chapel into a kitchen; in which ſtate it continued till the reſtoration, anno 1660; when archbiſhop Juxon repaired and fitted it up, as appears by his arms on ſeveral parts of the building. In the windows of the gallery was the following inſcription with a diamond, ſuppoſed by archbiſhop Wake, who rebuilt that gallery, to be written by archbiſhop Laud (now preſerved in the MS. library at Lambeth):

Memorand. Eccliæ de
Micham. Cheme & Stone cum alijs
fulgure combuſtæ ſunt
Januar. 14. 1638-9
Omen avertat Deus.

Neither of the archbiſhops, Secker nor Cornwallis, having made Croydon their place of reſidence, the buildings fell greatly to decay; and the ſituation being found damp and unwholeſome, in 1780 an

act of parliament was obtained for veſting it in truſtees, who were empowered to ſell and convey it, with two cloſes adjoining; the produce to be laid out in the funds, in the name of the accountant general of the court of chancery, and with other monies belonging to the ſee, to be applied to the building a palace for the archbiſhops of Canterbury, on a farm lately purchaſed, called Park-hill, near the town of Croydon. In conſequence of this act, the premiſes were, Oct. 10, 1780, ſold to Abraham Pitches, of Streatham, eſq. for the ſum of £.2520. This view was drawn anno 1769.

FARNHAM CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands on a hill in a pleaſant park, north of, and overlooking the town of Farnham, and is one of the manſions of the biſhops of Wincheſter. It was built by Henry de Blois, brother of king Stephen, and biſhop of Wincheſter, who died anno 1171. Lewis, the dauphin, poſſeſſed himſelf of it the 11th of June, 1216; but it was ſhortly after recovered by king Hen. III. and, in the courſe of the barons wars of that reign, levelled with the ground. It was however, afterwards rebuilt by the biſhop of Wincheſter; and, in the time of the civil wars, was garriſoned and commanded by ſir John Denham for the king; but he, retiring to his majeſty at Oxford, left it to the mercy of Waller, the parliament's general, who blowed it up the 29th of December, 1642. On the 4th of July, 1648, the commons ordered an inquiry to be made into its ſtate, and gave ſpecial directions to render it indefenſible.

AT the reſtoration, doctor George Morley, biſhop of Worceſter, being tranſlated to the ſee of Wincheſter, raiſed a conſiderable ſum of money, by leaſing out Waltham park, and by the tenements built out of his palace in Southwark; this, with much more from his private fortune, he laid out in purchaſing Wincheſter houſe at Chelſea, and in repairing his other epiſcopal manſions. In particular, he expended £.8000 in repairing or rebuilding this caſtle, which was executed



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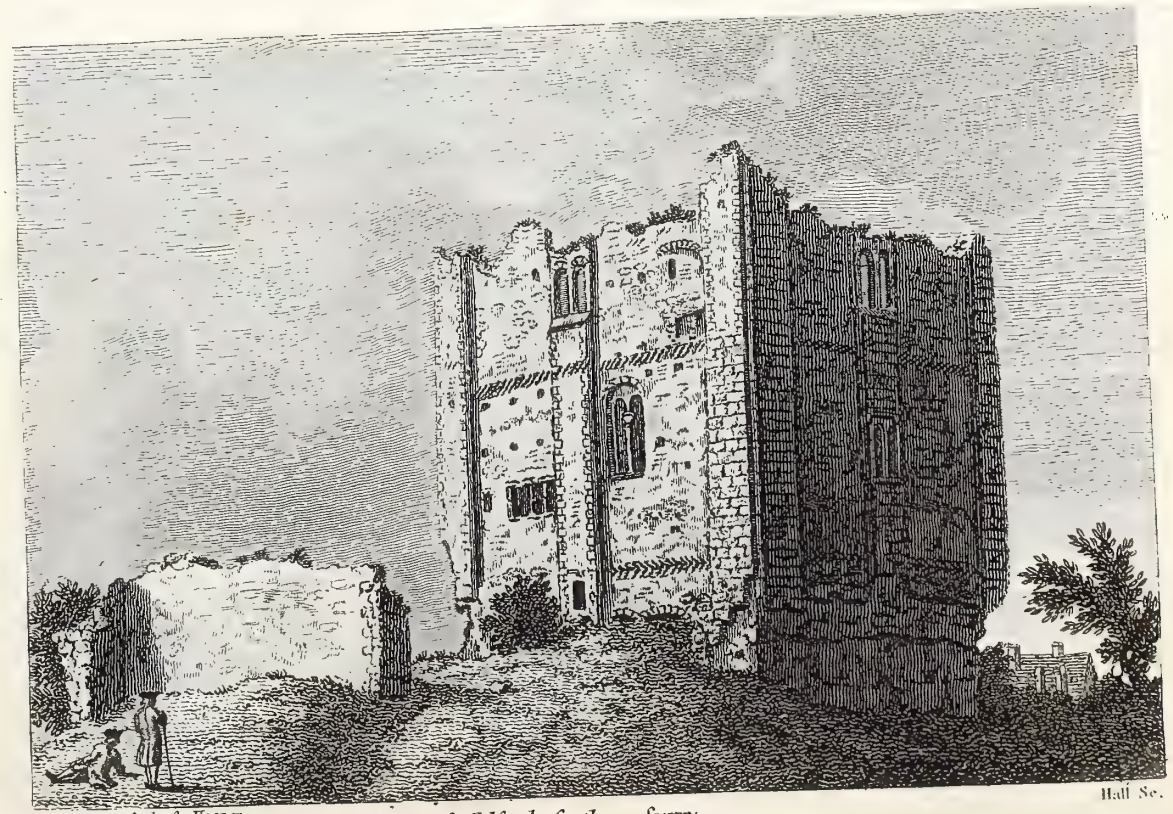
Farnham Castle, Surry. Pl. 1.

Godfrey Sculp.



Pub. 20. May, 1785, by S. Hooper.

Farnham Castle Surry. Pl. 2.



Pub. 20. May. 1785. by S. Hooper.

Hall Sc.

Guildford Castle, Surry.

executed without the leaſt taſte or judgment, the preſent edifice being neither handſome nor convenient. It ſtands a little to the ſouthward of the ruins of the keep of the old caſtle, is built of brick, and probably was patched up out of ſome of the old offices.

FARNHAM CASTLE. Pl. II.

THIS plate ſhews the eaſtern ſide and ſhattered walls of the keep, or ancient part of the caſtle, not ſeen in the former view. It was a polygon of no great area, ſeemingly hexagonal, and flanked by towers now almoſt totally demoliſhed.

A flight of ſtairs leads to what was the firſt ſtory of this building, where there is a kind of platform, elevated about 20 feet from the ground; from hence, in 1761, when this view was drawn, the remains of ſome chimney-pieces were ſtill viſible in the ruins of the towers.

THE walls here are uncommonly weak, their thickneſs ſcarcely exceeding 2 feet; they are built chiefly of ſtone, here and there ſlightly interſperſed with brick. Near this ſpot many human bones have been digged up.

ROUND the keep runs an outer ſtone wall, garniſhed with ſmall towers, and environed by a ditch.

GUILDFORD CASTLE.

OF this caſtle very little is mentioned in hiſtory; and not only Camden and Leland, but even Aubury and Salmon, who wrote the antiquities of this county, content themſelves with ſimply mentioning its exiſtence: neither is its founder, or the æra of its conſtruction, known. The firſt time it occurs in ſtory, is a little before the conqueſt; namely, in the year 1037, when it was the theatre, where was acted the following tragedy.

HAROLD,

HAROLD, ſurnamed Harefoot, being by the intrigues of the earl Goodwin, acknowledged king of Weſſex, in oppoſition to the ſenſe of the people, which favoured Hardicanute, ſon of the late king, then abſent in Denmark; his mother Emma, an ambitious woman, fearful of loſing thereby her influence in the government, entertained the deſign of procuring the crown for her ſon Alfred, or his brother Edward, the fruits of her marriage with king Etheldred.

FOR this purpoſe ſhe obtained permiſſion of Harold to ſend for her 2 ſons from Normandy, whom ſhe had not ſeen ſince her ſecond marriage. Goodwin, who was a man of great ſagacity, ſoon perceived her intentions, although, to prevent ſuſpicion, ſhe pretended to be totally occupied at Wincheſter, in works of devotion; he, therefore, determined to get theſe princes into his hands, and, for this end, perſuaded the king to ſend them an invitation to ſpend a few days at his court. This invitation puzzled Emma, who ſaw the riſque of truſting them with a man whoſe intereſt it was to deſtroy them: but on the other hand, hoping by their preſence at court, to form a party amongſt the nobility, without which ſhe could not entertain the leaſt hopes of ſucceſs in her machinations; ſhe therefore embraced what ſhe thought a medium between the two extremes: this was to ſuffer one ſon to go, and to detain the other with her, under ſome ſpecious pretences; hoping that, in caſe Harold harboured any bad deſign, he would defer it till he had both the brothers in his power; Alfred accordingly ſet out, attended by a large retinue of Normans.

GOODWIN had ſo contrived it, that the reception of this prince was deputed to his care; he accordingly met him at Guild Down, near this place, and with all ſemblance of reſpect and honourable treatment, brought him to Guildford caſtle, under pretence of refreſhment. Here he throwed off the maſk; Alfred was immediately ſeized, conducted to Ely, and after his eyes were put out, ſhut up in a monaſtery for life: his attendants, by order of Goodwin, were tortured with great cruelty, and afterwards twice decimated; that is, out of every ten, 9 were killed, and only the tenth ſaved; and this

this was again repeated on the wretched ſurvivors of the firſt ſlaughter. Six hundred Normans, it is ſaid, were thus put to death.

Brompton mentions a helliſh kind of torture uſed here; the ſame that was afterwards practiſed in the Iriſh maſſacre, in 1641: which was, they ripped up the bellies of ſome of thoſe people, and tying one end of their bowels to a poſt, made them run round that poſt till all their entrails were wound upon it. For the honour of humanity, this ſtory of Goodwin's perfidy and cruelty does not remain uncontroverted, being not only differently related by ſome authors, but abſolutely contradicted by William of Malmſbury.

In the year 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, having landed his forces at Sandwich, in Kent, the 21ſt of May, in conſequence of an invitation from the barons to accept the crown, poſſeſſed himſelf of this caſtle on the 9th of June following.

The 10th of Hen. III. William de Coniers was governor of it for the king; as were afterwards, about the 30th and 53d year of the ſame reign, Elias Maunſell, and William de Aguillon; and in 1299, the 27th of Edw. I. it was aſſigned to Margaret, the 2d wife of that king, in part of her dowry.

In the 15th of Edw. II. Oliver de Burdegala was governor, as appears by a writ of privy-ſeal, preſerved in Maddox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, then directing that caſtle to be furniſhed with proviſions and munition; and in the 1ſt year of Rich. II. ſir Simon Burleigh, knight, was conſtable.

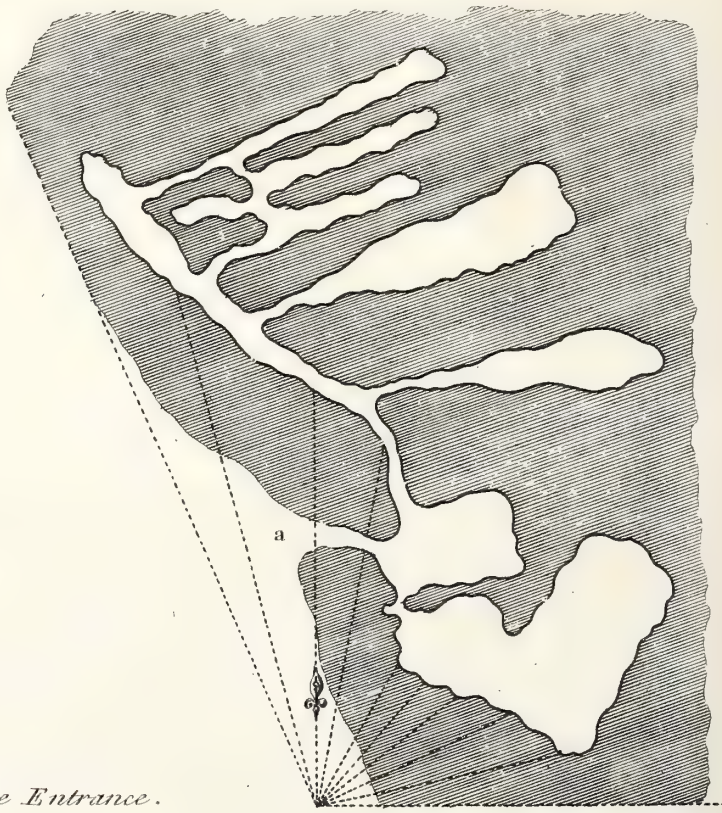
It had been uſed as a common gaol, at leaſt as far back as the 35th of Edw. I. when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's priſoners there, petitioned the king in parliament, that a judge might be ſent to try certain priſoners, confined there for miſdemeanors done in Suſſex; or elſe that the king would order them to be removed to ſome ſtronger place, this caſtle being took weak for the ſafe cuſtody of ſo many priſoners. To this it was anſwered: if the caſtle is too weak, let the keeper ſtrengthen it; if too ſmall, let it be enlarged; the king not being adviſed to remove the priſoners; or they may be bound with ſtronger fetters. In the 41ſt of Edw. III. it was given

to the ſheriff, both for a gaol and a dwelling-houſe for himſelf, and occaſionally continued to ſerve as the common gaol for the county of Suſſex, till the 3d of Hen. VII. 1487; when, as appears by the rolls of parliament, the inhabitants of that county petitioned the parliament, ſetting forth that there being no common gaol for the county, their priſoners were confined in the caſtle of Guildford in Surry, whereby the inhabitants ſuffered great inconveniencies, many priſoners having been reſcued, and others ſuffered to eſcape; wherefore they prayed that a gaol might be erected at Lewes, and put under the charge of the ſheriff of Suſſex, which was granted: from which time, there is a hiatus in the hiſtory of this caſtle, till the year 1611, when it was granted by king James I. to Francis Carter of Guildford, whoſe only daughter and heir married —— Goodyer, eſq. of Alton, Hants. Goodyer had two daughters, joint-heireſſes; one married to —— Tempeſt, eſquire; the other to Rolfe. Tempeſt had a ſon, and Rolfe a daughter, who married the reverend Mr. Loveday; which Loveday, and Tempeſt, junior, are the preſent joint proprietors.

THIS caſtle ſtands to the ſouth of the High-ſtreet, on an eminence, overlooking, and within 150 yards of the river Wey; but is commanded toward the ſouth by a hill, which at a ſmall diſtance, is higher than the top of the building. From the foundations of many walls, as well as ſeveral ſouterrains in the town, it is evident this was once a very extenſive building. Two of theſe are remarkable: one, the cellar of the Angel, on the north ſide of the High-ſtreet, where there are ſeveral arches and pillars: the other, that of a private houſe, on the ſouth ſide of the ſame ſtreet; it is a low vault, about 8 feet high, ſupported by ſeveral ſhort ſtrong columns, from which branch out arches croſſing in different directions, all built of ſquared chalk.

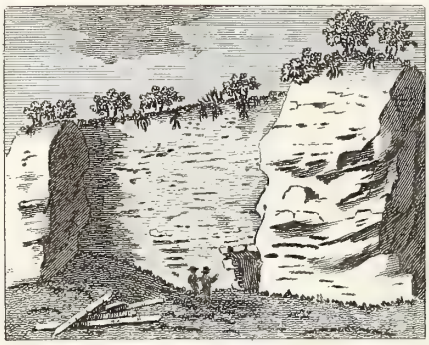
THE part of the caſtle now remaining, was the keep; it is nearly ſquare, each ſide meaſuring on the outſide 44, and its height 70 feet; the walls, which are of chalk, caſed on the outſide with ſand-ſtone and flint, are 10 feet thick: in them are cavities, which ſhew the remains of ſeveral apartments: the window caſes are formed ſome with

Quarry Hole.



a. *The Entrance.*

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Scale of Feet.



A View of the Entrance into Quarry Hole; described in Guilford Battle surveyed 1763.

with ſtone, others with brick, ſaid to be roman: theſe windows being near the top, the truth or falſehood of this aſſertion cannot be eaſily aſcertained. On the walls of what was the ſecond ſtory, are ſeveral rude figures, deeply ſcratched in the chalk, repreſenting a crucifixion; St. Chriſtopher carrying Chriſt; a king, or biſhop, lying at full length under a Gothic canopy, and a ſquare Saxon pilaſter. Whether theſe were done, as tradition relates, by a noble perſon confined here, or are the work of ſome wag to deceive the painful antiquary, I will not take upon me to determine.

The roof of this building was taken off about 150 years ago, being then much decayed. This circumſtance is related by an inhabitant of Guildford, whoſe grandfather ſaw it done, being then about 10 or 12 years of age. On the eaſternmoſt part of the ſouth ſide, is a ſmall machicolation: on the weſt ſide of the area, leading to Caſtle-ſtreet, is ſtill remaining an ancient gate, having a groove for a herſe, or portcullis; on the inſide of it, over the arch, in a ſmall ſquare tablet, are the letters I. C. and under them the date of 1699, at which time it was perhaps repaired; adjoining to this, and hereabouts, are ſeveral ſcattered pieces of wall.

In the chalky cliff on which the caſtle ſtands, about 200 yards ſouth-weſt of that building, is a large cavern, or rather ſuite of caverns; the entrance is near Quarry-ſtreet, facing towards the weſt, from whence there is a ſmall deſcent into a cave about 45 feet long, 20 wide, and 9 or 10 high: near the entrance on either hand are two lower paſſages, which, when I ſaw them, were nearly cloſed up by the fragments of fallen chalk; but, according to a plan made by Mr. Bunce, a ſtone-maſon, anno 1763, that on the north ſide ſtretches towards the north-weſt 75 feet, opening by degrees from 2 to 12 feet: from this paſſage on the north-eaſt ſide, runs 5 chambers, or cavities, of different ſizes; the leaſt being 70, and the largeſt 100 feet in length; their breadths are likewiſe various, but all widen gradually from their entrance; the biggeſt before-mentioned, from 2 to 22 feet.

On the ſouth ſide of the entrance, as I have before obſerved, is another paſſage which opens into a large cave, ſhaped ſomewhat like

like a carpenter's ſquare, or the letter L, the angle pointing due ſouth; its breadth upwards of 30, and the length of its 2 ſides taken together, above 120 feet; the height of theſe excavations is not mentioned, neither is there any ſection annexed to the plan. For what purpoſe theſe places could be formed, is not eaſy to gueſs; if only for the chalk, the workmen were bad œconomiſts of their labour.

A variety of ridiculous ſtories are told by the common people concerning this place; which, according to cuſtom, is by them held to be a ſubterraneous paſſage leading to the caſtle.

This drawing was made in the year 1763.

THE ANTIENT CRYPT, IN GUILDFORD.

THE antient crypt, mentioned in the deſcription of Guildford caſtle, is here repreſented. There is not the leaſt tradition for what purpoſe, by whom, or at what time this was conſtructed; but from the plainneſs of the work, and the ſhortneſs and ſolidity of the columns, which are of ſquared chalk, it ſeems to be at leaſt coeval with the caſtle to ſome of the outworks, of which it in all probability belonged. On the oppoſite ſide of the way is another crypt, or cellar, now belonging to the Angel; its arches are built with ſtone, but no communication can be traced between them, or leading to the caſtle. If there ever were any, they might eaſily be filled up in the great alterations they muſt have undergone ſince their original fabrication. At preſent this ſerves for a cellar to a private houſe, but the entrance is from the ſtreet: it is uſed as a repoſitory for faggots, with which it was ſo filled in 1770, when this drawing was made, that the exact meaſure of it could not be taken; but, from a gueſs, it ſeems about 20 feet ſquare, and about 8 or 9 high.

LAMBETH PALACE. Pl. I.

THIS is one of the palaces of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. It is ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the river Thames, and is a large, but irregular pile, built at different times, and without attention to

any



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Ancient Gypt, Guildford, Surry.



Pub.to Sept.1784 by S. Hooper.

Lambeth Palace, Surrey. Pl.1

any particular plan. The following particulars are chiefly extracted from a M. S. hiſtorical account, drawn up by doctor Andrew Coltee Ducarrel, from the regiſters of the ſee, and other authentic records, and depoſited in the archiepiſcopal library. Lambeth, in the time of the Saxons, is ſaid to have been a royal manor. Its name, is by Camden, Lambard, and others, derived from Lam, mud, and hythe, a harbour, i. e. ſinus luteus, or muddy harbour. It is alſo variouſly written, as Lomehithe, Lamhithe, Lamuda, and in Domeſday, Lanchei. In the time of Edward the confeſſor, it was part of the eſtates of his ſiſter Goda, and afterwards of Euſtace, earl of Bologne, who gave it to the biſhop and church of Rocheſter, reſerving to himſelf the patronage of the church.

After the Norman conqueſt, it was ſeized by the crown, and part of it granted to Odo, biſhop of Bayeux, but reſtored by William Rufus, who added to his gift the church of St. Mary's at Lambeth, as appears by his grant in the Textus Roffenſis; and it was among other manors confirmed to the church of Rocheſter for the maintenance of the monks, with no other reſerve out of it than a proviſional rent, then valued at £.10, that was to be contributed to the biſhop by way of exennium or hoſpitable entertainment, according to the appointment of Gundulf, on the feſtival of St. Andrew, every year, and which ſum is ſtill paid by the dean and chapter. The proportion of the manor of Lambeth to this contribution was ſettled at, unum Salmonem, et dimid. Millen de Lampridis. The manor of Lambeth continued in the church of Rocheſter till the year 1197, when it was by biſhop Gilbert de Glanville, and the monks, exchanged with Hubert Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the manor of Darent in Kent, with the church, and the chapel of Helles, and a ſheep-walk called Etmerſh in Clive: this exchange was confirmed by the kings, Rich. I. and John, pope Celeſtine, and the prior and convent of Chriſt's church, Canterbury.

Before this, archbiſhop Baldwin had obtained certain lands here by an exchange with the monks, with an intent to found a college of ſecular canons, who were to have been the chapter of the archbiſhop, independent of the monks of Canterbury, by whom the

election of the archbiſhops had been then newly uſurped: by this he meant to humble the whole order of monks, and to prevent their interfering in the civil and eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions of the kingdom; a plan that ſeems to have been concerted between the king and that prelate. But in order more perfectly to underſtand this matter, we muſt look back into our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. Ever ſince king Edgar had thruſt the monks (the ſtanding army of the popes) into the monaſteries and cathedrals, in the room of the ſecular clergy, they endeavoured by degrees to influence the elections of their ſuperiors, and even of the biſhops and archbiſhops. Theſe incroachments our monarch ſaw with concern, and ſtrove to reſtrain. Hen. II. in particular, who had ſo much ſuffered from the inſolence of Becket, contrived a method with Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, which, if it ſucceeded, might in time humble and reduce the monks to their duty, or at leaſt put it out of their power to become troubleſome. The way was this: Baldwin was to found a college for ſecular canons at Hackington, near Canterbury. The better to cover his deſign, he pulled down the church there, which was dedicated to St. Stephen, and propoſed, after it was rebuilt, to dedicate it to the honour of St. Stephen and Thomas Becket: he had not only the royal aſſent and approbation, but was alſo authorized by a bull of pope Urban the third, with a grant of the fourth part of the offerings made at the tomb of that pretended martyr, for the carrying on of this work. But notwithſtanding Baldwin's precaution to hide his ſecret deſign, the monks foreſaw, that if this college was perfected, it might not only withdraw the archbiſhops from their reſidence amongſt them, but alſo induce thoſe prelates to make choice of that place, as well for conſecrating biſhops, as the chryſm for the uſe of the dioceſe: beſides, that being dedicated to Becket, might divide the devotions and donations of the people; and ſtill worſe, the college might in time be made the mother church of the dioceſe, and the ſecular canons the chapter, which would deprive the monaſtery of their uſurped power of chooſing the archbiſhops.

ACTUATED by theſe conſiderations, they ſtirred up the whole body of monks and people, and appealed to the pope, from whom they were

were ſure to meet with countenance. The archbiſhop, however, purſued his work; and not having ſtone ready for his chapel, erected one of wood, ſolemnly conſecrated it, and placed therein ſecular prieſts or canons; alledging, he had only fulfilled the intentions of both Anſelm and Becket, and therefore refuſed to appear to the appeal. The monks nevertheleſs ſtill proſecuted their ſuite at Rome, by gifts, requeſts, and repeated appeals, till they prevailed on pope Urban the third to ſend an order to archbiſhop Baldwin, not only to ſtop his work, but alſo to demoliſh it, and make void every thing he had done. Urban dying, and being ſucceeded by Gregory, with whom Baldwin had great intereſt, he again ſet his deſign on foot; and to give the monks the leſs umbrage, by fixing it at a conſiderable diſtance from Canterbury, procured from the monks of Rocheſter certain lands in Lambeth in exchange. When the demolition of the church at Hackington could not be avoided, it was agreed, that the foundation ſhould be tranſlated to Lambeth; which agreement was made by king Rich. I. with the concurrence of the biſhops and barons, and ſealed with their ſeals. Thus authorized, the archbiſhop tranſported by water the ſtores, timber, and other materials, which he had prepared for his college, and began the foundation of a collegiate church at Lambeth; but he did not live to finiſh it; and his ſucceſſor, Reginald, ſurviving him only 49 days, nothing more was done towards its completion.

Hubert Walter, the next archbiſhop, reſumed the work in good earneſt, and procured the church and manor of Lambeth, which he cauſed to be confirmed to himſelf and ſucceſſors by king Rich. I. anno 1197, as has been before related.

One would have thought, that removing the intended college ſo far from Canterbury might have put an end to the fears of the monks; yet, ſo tenacious were they of their favourite and newly aſſumed right of electing the archbiſhops, that they oppoſed it with all their might, and ſent one of their body to remonſtrate to the archbiſhop againſt this foundation. He, on his part, made them ſeveral conceſſions and equitable propoſals; but all would not do; and they privately ſent to Rome two of their body, and obtained from pope Innocent a bull,

bull, conceived in ſo haughty a ſtyle, as might better have become an eaſtern tyrant, than a chriſtian prelate; for he not only ordered that the college at Lambeth ſhould be demoliſhed, and the canons turned out, but alſo threatened, that if it was not done in 30 days, he would command the biſhops of the province of Canterbury not to own the archbiſhop as their metropolitan, and would ſuſpend him from his office as biſhop; and in a letter afterwards to the king, he had theſe inſolent expreſſions, "That he held the place of God upon "earth, and without diſtinction of perſons he would puniſh the "men and the nations that preſumed to oppoſe his commands." As for the chapel at Lambeth, when it was juſt finiſhed, anno 1199, all the differences about it being put to a reference, the arbitrators awarded, anno 1202, that the chapel ſhould be pulled down to the ground, and that the archbiſhop might here at Lambeth, or any other ſpot than the foundation of the former chapel, build an ordinary church, and place therein not leſs than 13, nor more than 20, premonſtratenſian canons, and endow the ſame with £.100 a-year, upon condition that no biſhop ſhould be there conſecrated, no councils held, no abbots admitted, no orders conferred, &c. But the archbiſhop did not think fit to build one upon theſe diſagreeable and humiliating terms. Lambeth, however, was advantaged by this diſpute, which procured it the honour of being made the reſidence of the archbiſhops.

THE firſt archbiſhop who reſided here, was Stephen Langton, who dwelt in the ancient manor-houſe, which he greatly repaired, as well as his palace at Canterbury; his reſidence is here proved by ſome public acts. Of this houſe there is no account or deſcription. In 1261, archbiſhop Boniface obtained a bull from pope Urban the fourth, for diſpoſing of the fourth part of the offerings made at Becket's tomb, to pious uſes, and had leave at the ſame time to rebuild his houſe in a fit place at Lamhie, or to build new ones; ſo that he ſeems to have been the firſt founder of the preſent palace. Undoubtedly it was gradually enlarged and improved by the ſucceeding archbiſhops; moſt of whom, as appears by the regiſters of the ſee, made it the chief place of their reſidence. The ſucceſſive additions made

to

to this houſe ſince archbiſhop Kilwardby, here follow. Thoſe prior to that prelate cannot be aſcertained; owing to his taking away, when made cardinal and biſhop of Portua, not only the jewels, plate and money of the ſee, but alſo the regiſter books; as appears from the regiſter of archbiſhop Peckham, his ſucceſſor, who in vain ſent divers procurations to Rome to recover them. A. D. 1321, archbiſhop Reynolds cauſed divers repairs to be done here; in the ſteward's account of which are mentioned the following apartments: the great chapel, almonry, my lord's chamber, chamber next the hall, wardrobe next the chapel, another wardrobe, kitchen, bakehouſe, great gate at the entrance; alſo the poultry-room, the wharf, mill near the poſtern, and wallum ſuper Tamiſiam.

In 1381, during Wat Tyler's inſurrection, the rebels not only beheaded archbiſhop Sudbury, then high-chancellor, but a party plundered this palace. The damage done to the building, was in all likelihood, repaired by the two ſucceeding archbiſhops, William Courtney and Thomas Arundel; but the moſt conſiderable improver was archbiſhop Chichele, who, between the years 1424 and 1443, expended great ſums on this houſe, as is evident from his ſteward's accounts. Among the works of this munificent archbiſhop was that great tower, now called the Lollard's tower, at the weſt end of the chapel, built the 13th of Hen. VI. in the years 1434 and 1435; to make room for which, there was an old ſtone building taken down, and cleared away. All the expences of this tower are particularly ſet down in the ſteward's accounts of thoſe years; whereby it appears, that the whole amounted to £.278. 2s. 11¼d. Every foot in height of this tower, including the whole circumference, coſt 13s. 4d. for the work; the iron work uſed about the windows and doors weighed 1322 pounds and a half, which at three-halfpence per pound, coſt £.10. 14s. 11¼d. Three thouſand bricks were uſed for ſtopping the windows between the chapel and that tower; the ſtair-caſe is ſaid to be 88 feet high. On the weſt ſide was a tabernacle, or niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas, which image coſt 33s. and 4d. A bricklayer's and a tyler's wages were then by the day,

with victuals, 4 d. without victuals 5½ d. but moſt of this tower was done by the great, or according to admeaſurement.

This view, which repreſents the great gate or entrance into the palace, was drawn anno 1773.

LAMBETH PALACE. Pl. II.

Beſides the neceſſary repairs which ſo large a pile of building conſtantly required, many additions were made by the ſeveral archbiſhops. The moſt material here follow: archbiſhop Stafford is ſuppoſed to have built the coach-houſe, it being the ſame kind of brick-work as the eaſt and weſt ſides of Croydon palace, built by him. Archbiſhop Morton, who was a great improver of all the archi-epiſcopal houſes, finding this much out of repair, about the year 1490 re-edified great part of it, particularly the great tower next the gate-way, and the gate-way itſelf. Archbiſhop Warham teſtifies, in his laſt will, that he had expended £.30,000 in repairing and beautifying his houſes; and prays, upon that account, that his ſucceſſors would forbear ſuit for dilapidations againſt his executors. How much was laid out at Lambeth is not ſpecified.

Archbishop Cranmer, his immediate ſucceſſor, built the great parlour, now called the ſteward's parlour; and alſo erected in the garden a curious ſummer-houſe of exquiſite workmanſhip, chiefly contrived by his chaplain, doctor John Poynet, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter. This building has been taken down by the preſent archbiſhop. Cardinal Pole built a certain gallery towards the eaſt, at Lambeth, and ſome few rooms adjoining. Indeed, the whole ſite of brick buildings fronting the weſt, between the Lollard's tower and the great court, ſeem to be of his conſtructing. His motto, "*Eſtote "prudentes ſicut ſerpentes, et innocentes ſicut columbæ*," being painted on ſome of the windows with the repreſentation of a dove and ſerpent. The cloyſter, under the gallery, is alſo thought to have been built or repaired by him.

In



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Lambeth Palace, Surrey. Pl. 2.

Sparrow Sculp.

In 1570, and 1571, archbiſhop Parker, who was a great builder, repaired and beautified this palace. The great hall he covered with ſhingles, and made entirely the long bridge that reaches into the Thames; repaired the Solarium, or ſummer-houſe, built by Cranmer, as alſo the two aqueducts conveying water to the houſe and garden, and conſtructed ſubterraneous drains communicating with the Thames, whereby the houſe was cleanſed and kept ſweet. Theſe drains are ſo high, that a man may ſtand upright in them.

From the arms of archbiſhop Bancroft, which are ſet up in the ſervants hall, it ſhould ſeem that he either built or repaired it.

In the year 1422, Auguſt 19th, and Nov. 24th, this palace ſuffered much in the troubles of king Charles I. ſome ſoldiers, under pretence of ſearching for arms, broke open the doors, defaced the organ, and committed other violences; and on May 1, 1643, the chapel windows were defaced, and the ſteps torn up. On the 9th of the ſame month, all the books and goods of archbiſhop Laud were ſeized, and the palace for a while made a priſon for the royaliſts. After the beheading of the king, Lambeth houſe fell to the ſhare of colonel Scot, who turned the chapel into a hall, or dancing-room; and for that purpoſe removed the monument of archbiſhop Parker, who was buried there; and alſo pulled down the great hall to make money of the materials, and committed other ravages; ſo that, at the reſtoration, it was in many places in a very ruinous condition.

These ruins were moſtly repaired by archbiſhop Juxon, who particularly rebuilt the great hall; the expence of which, amounted to £.10,500. Archbiſhop Sheldon completed theſe repairs with ſome improvements; and, as ſome ſay, built the preſent library.

Archbishop Sancroft built the kitchen about the year 1685, from which time the old one hath been made a paſſage. He alſo built part of the new buildings adjoining to the ſouth end of the great hall, and a ſtair-caſe leading from the picture-gallery to the garden. Archbiſhop Tillotſon continued thoſe new buildings towards the gate-houſe, and altered the windows of the archbiſhop's lodgings; in painting, white-waſhing, glazing, and wainſcoting, during the three years and ſeven months of his incumbency, he expended near £.8000.

£.8000. Archbiſhop Teniſon erected a rabbit-houſe without being authoriſed by a royal licence, and is ſaid to have laid out above £.200 per ann. in repairs. The laundry was built by archbiſhop Wake, who for that purpoſe pulled down an old houſe, in which Mr. Teniſon formerly lived. Archbiſhop Secker expended a conſiderable ſum in repairing and beautifying the chapel; he alſo new ſlated the great hall, cleared the drains, and made divers improvements.

His grace, the preſent archbiſhop, has diſplayed an elegant taſte in the additions and alterations made by him in this palace, whereby it is rendered both more pleaſant and convenient. In theſe he muſt undoubtedly have expended a conſiderable ſum of money.

The view hereto prefixed, ſhews the eaſt, and part of the north front of the palace, with Lambeth church, as it appears from the kitchen-garden, near the hot-houſe. It alſo exhibits two remarkable fig-trees nailed againſt the houſe. Theſe are of the white marſailles, and ſtill bear delicious fruit. Tradition ſays, they were planted by cardinal Pole. They cover a ſurface 50 feet in height, and 40 in breadth. The circumference of the ſouthernmoſt is 28 inches, of the other 21. On the ſouth ſide of the building is another tree of the ſame age, but not ſeen in this view. Its circumference at the bottom is 28 inches.

The tradition relative to theſe trees is rendered extremely probable from many circumſtances. Fig-trees were, it is generally allowed, brought into England in the reign of Hen. VIII. and it ſeems likely that cardinal Pole, who had long reſided in Italy, would be fond of cultivating thoſe fruits to which he had been there accuſtomed; and to the objection ariſing from their great age, it may be anſwered, that we do not well know how long a fig-tree will flouriſh, if properly cultivated: and beſides that, there is a concurrent tradition of an older tree, and inſtances of two very antient ones, the times of whoſe plantation are well aſcertained.

The firſt of theſe ſtands at Mitcham, in the garden of the manor-houſe, formerly the private eſtate of archbiſhop Cranmer, and now belonging to one of his deſcendants. It is likewiſe of the white ſort; and is confidently aſſerted to have been planted by archbiſhop Cranmer.



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Lambeth Palace, Surrey. Pl. 3.

mer. Its branches are very low, but its ſtem, which meaſures 30 inches in girth, has every poſſible mark of great age.

In the dean's garden at Wincheſter, there was alſo, in the year 1757, a very ancient fig-tree, whoſe fruit was of the ſmall red ſort. It was encloſed in a wooden frame, with a glaſs door and two windows on each ſide of it, for the admiſſion of ſun and air. The frame protected it from wind and rain. On the ſtone-wall to which the tree was nailed, there was a plaiſtering, and ſeveral inſcriptions in the hebrew, greek, and latin languages: one of them in the latter, mentioning that in the year 1623, king James I. as is there ſaid, "taſted of the fruit of this fig-tree with great pleaſure." The other inſcriptions were paſſages in the old and new teſtaments, all alluding to the fig-tree. This tree has been ſuffered to periſh for want of neceſſary repairs to the frame-work.

At Oxford, in the garden of the regius profeſſor of hebrew, is a fig-tree brought from the eaſt, and planted by Dr. Pocock in the year 1648, which is this day in a thriving condition. It bears a black fig.

As the digreſſion reſpecting theſe trees is a piece of horti-cultural hiſtory, it is hoped the reader will pardon its being here inſerted.

This view was drawn anno 1773.

LAMBETH PALACE. Pl. III.

THIS view repreſents the north ſide of the palace, as it appears from the bowling-green. The building immediately over the piazza, is the picture gallery. That towards the right, in which 3 pointed windows are ſeen, is the chapel. The fartheſt tower towards the right, is the Lollard's tower.

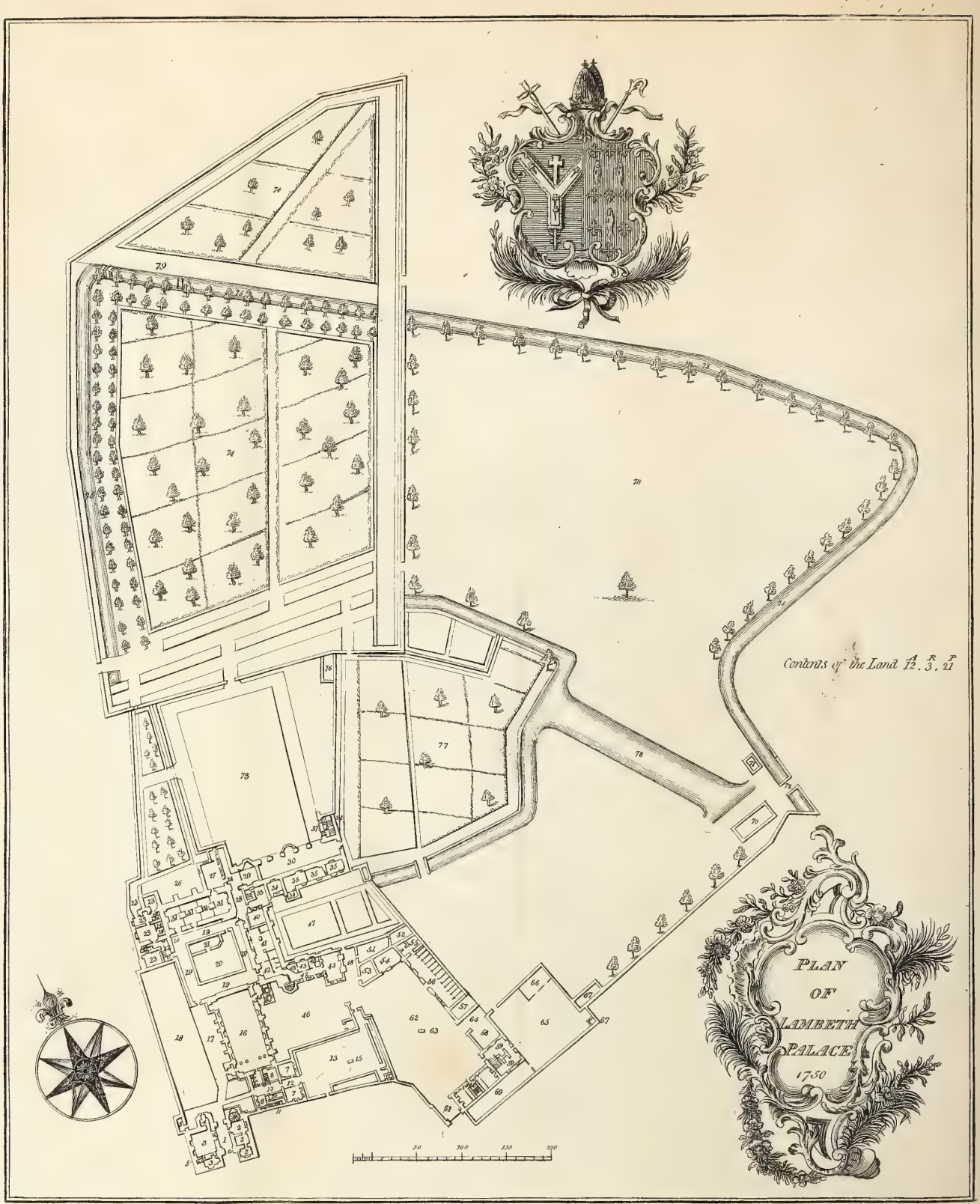
Having in the former deſcriptions mentioned the ſeveral archbiſhops who either built or repaired the different parts of this manſion, it remains to take a curſory view of the various apartments, and the things worthy notice therein, ſimply naming thoſe which contain nothing curious.

THE CHAPEL. That there was a chapel here from the firſt foundation of the houſe is indubitable. Indeed, it appears, here was more than one, and alſo ſeveral oratories. The lower part of the preſent chapel ſeems to be the moſt ancient part of the whole edifice; being fine high arches, which, with the roof, are built with ſtone, now ſerving for cellars and vaults. There ſeems to be the remains of an old bake-houſe. This building was repaired in 1280, and a new one, or a new altar (for the words of the record are ambiguous) conſecrated in 1407. It was likewiſe again repaired and beautified by archbiſhop Laud. The windows here had very fine painted glaſs, put up by archbiſhop Morton, repreſenting the hiſtory of the world, from the creation to the day of judgment: three lights in a window: the two ſide lights contained the types in the old teſtament, and the middle light the anti-types. The repairing of theſe windows, by archbiſhop Laud, was objected to him, as a mark of his inclination to popery. They were totally defaced by the puritans.

IT has before been related, that this chapel was by colonel Scot converted into a dancing-room. At that time the body of archbiſhop Parker was taken out of his tomb here, his monument demoliſhed, and the lead in which he was wrapped, ſtripped off and ſold, and the corpſe buried in a dunghill. After the reſtoration, ſir William Dugdale hearing of this by chance, acquainted archbiſhop Sancroft therewith, by whoſe pious care the body was diſcovered, and again decently depoſited in the ſpot from whence it had been taken. Over it is an inſcription cut in marble, importing that "the body of Matthew the archbiſhop there reſts at laſt." Another monument to his memory, recounting the demolition of his tomb and ignominious treatment of his body, was likewiſe ſet up by the ſame archbiſhop in the ſouth-weſt corner of this chapel.

THE BURYING GROUND is a piece of ground ſo called, lying on the north ſide of the chapel; but it does not appear to have ever been uſed as ſuch. Archbiſhop Herring having cauſed the ground to be digged, no bones were found.

THE



J. Reeves del. Cook sculp.

From the Original, in the Possession of M^r Singleton of Lambeth.

THE GATE-WAY. The regiſtry of the prerogative office was anciently in a ground room on the left hand ſide of the entrance, and afterwards in one on the oppoſite ſide of the gate. The archives of the ſee of Canterbury are ſtill kept in a room over the gate-way, called the record room. In the porter's lodge, which in entering is on the right hand, are three rings faſtened to the wall, whence it is thought to have been uſed as a priſon for the Lollard's.

THE NEW BUILDINGS. This is a houſe on the right hand of the firſt court, built at different times by the archbiſhops Sancroft and Tillotſon, about the year 1684 and 1692. A room which juts out over the hall door is ſaid to have been archbiſhop Tillotſon's ſtudy.

THE HALL. The ancient hall having been demoliſhed by colonel Scot, it was re-edified about the year 1661 by archbiſhop Juxon, as has before been obſerved. He could by no perſuaſions be prevailed upon to build it in the modern taſte. Dying before it was completed, by a clauſe in his will he directed his executors to pay the expences of finiſhing it, which amounted to £.800. The dimenſions of this hall are—length 93 feet—width 38 feet—depth of the bow window 7 feet 4 inches.

THE GUARD CHAMBER. This room was in being as early as the 3d of Hen. VI. A. D. 1424. Here formerly were many ancient arms, in which were handed down the different ſucceſſions of archbiſhops, till taken away in the laſt civil wars, anno 1642, but afterwards reſtored or replaced. In archbiſhop Potter's time, ſome old bandileers and muſkets remained in the burying-ground, the wall whereof was pulled down by archbiſhop Herring, and the arms depoſited elſewhere. Over the door of this room is the date 1681—the dimenſions are 56 feet by 27½ feet. Adjoining to the guard chamber, a large handſome drawing-room, 33 feet by 22, and a dreſſing-room, 16 feet by 14, were built by archbiſhop Cornwallis in the year 1769.

THE PRESENCE CHAMBER, 29½ feet by 19, is ſo called in imitation of the like apartments in the royal palaces. This room has 3 windows adorned with painted glaſs, repreſenting St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old Engliſh verſes beneath them, ſuppoſed to have been

been ſet up by archbiſhop Sancroft. The middle window has a painted ſun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the ſee and of archbiſhop Sheldon, at whoſe expence it was done.

THE LOBBY, 23 feet 4 inches by 21 feet. In this room is the portrait of Hen. prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon to king James I. at full length.

THE DRAWING ROOM, 18 feet 10, by 19 feet 10 inches.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S STUDY, 20 feet 8 by 19 feet, and 19 feet by 14—8, being two rooms containing his private library.

BED CHAMBER, 19—9 by 19 feet 1 inch.

THE LONG GALLERY, 89 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 9, built by cardinal Pole. The windows of this gallery have painted glaſs, repreſenting divers coats armorial, particularly thoſe of all the proteſtant archbiſhops, from archbiſhop Cranmer to archbiſhop Cornwallis, and divers of the popiſh biſhops. In this gallery, and the great dining-room adjoining, is a compleat ſuite of the portraits of all the archbiſhops of Canterbury, from archbiſhop Warham to archbiſhop Cornwallis; and likewiſe thoſe of many modern biſhops.

GREAT DINING-ROOM is 38 feet 3 by 19 feet 6 inches.

THE CHAPLAINS AND RECEIVERS ROOMS are in the Lollard's tower, and have nothing remarkable. The only curioſity here is the room in which the Lollards were confined, which is at the very top of the tower, to which there is an aſcent by a ſmall ſtone ſtair-caſe. This room is very ſmall, being only 12 feet long, and 9 broad. The windows are ſmall, and placed weſt and north. In the wainſcot, which is of oak above an inch thick, are faſtened 8 large iron rings, 3 on the ſouth, 4 on the weſt, and 1 on the north ſide. The ciel-ing is alſo of oak, and here is a ſmall fire-place. On the wainſcot, are various ſcratches, and half ſentences, names and letters cut out with a knife, as is ſuppoſed, by the unhappy perſons confined here. The names are, "John Sib, T. farley, John T. fyſche, T fown, "Jhon Werth, Cheſham Doctor, H Vil, John York Barboer, and "Scandelar Thomas Bacar."

THE

THE CLOYSTERS. Theſe are mentioned in the ſteward's accounts, as early as the year 1424. The inner cloyſters, which ſtood on the north ſide without the chapel, were covered and floored with tiles, and ſupported by 12 pillars; they were taken down in archbiſhop Herring's time. The other cloyſters ſtand under the library.

THE LIBRARY. It is not to be doubted but every archbiſhop had a library of his own; but the firſt founder of the preſent collection was archbiſhop Bancroft, who by his will, dated Oct. 28, 1610, bequeathed his library to his ſucceſſors, together with the maps and pictures in the gallery at Lambeth, and his papers, and writings in his paper ſtudy and great ſtudy. His ſucceſſor, archbiſhop Abbot, took great pains to ſecure them to the ſee; and at his death much encreaſed them. During the civil war they were depoſited at Cambridge, under the pretence of Trinity college in that univerſity having a reverſionary right to them on the ceſſation of the order of biſhops: here they remained till after the reſtoration, when they were returned to archbiſhop Sheldon, who likewiſe made a conſiderable addition to them. Archbiſhop Teniſon alſo bequeathed part of his books to this library, as did the late archbiſhop Secker, ſince whoſe death many valuable books have been added to it by archbiſhop Cornwallis, and the number of them amounts to near 20,000 volumes. This building ſtands over the cloyſter. On the north-eaſt window is painted in glaſs, the portrait of St. Auguſtine, with old Engliſh verſes beneath it; near it a figure of archbiſhop Chicheley, with the motto of archbiſhop Stafford, put here by the miſtake of a glazier. It is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury cathedral, and prints of all the archbiſhops from Warham to the preſent time.

THE LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS. This ſtands over part of that laſt deſcribed, and contains, at this time, about 1100 manuſcripts, many of which are extremely fair, curious, and valuable.

THIS view was drawn anno 1775.

MARTHA'S HILL, NEAR GUILDFORD.

THIS is called in ſome ancient writings, Martyr's Hill, of which the preſent name is therefore ſuppoſed to be a corruption. On the top of it is a chapel, but we have no account of its foundation. It was probably erected by ſome lord of the manor of Chilworth, which lies at the foot of it, and to the inhabitants of which it ſerves as a pariſh church. This manor, together with the patronage of the chapel, was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Newark, in this county; and eſcheating to the crown, on the diſſolution of religious houſes, was granted by queen Elizabeth to the family of Morgan, from which it deſcended by marriage to that of Randyll: of the latter it was purchaſed, in 1720, by Richard Holditch, Eſq. one of the South-ſea directors; and on the ſale of the ſaid director's eſtates, ſold again to Sarah, ducheſs of Marlborough, from whom it came to the right honourable earl Spencer, the preſent proprietor.

THIS view was taken in the year 1763.

MOTHER LUDLAM'S HOLE, NEAR FARNHAM.

THIS grotto, although not ſtrictly that kind of ſubject which comes within the plan of this work, is here inſerted in compliance with the requeſt of ſeveral of its admirers. Indeed it is not only in itſelf worthy of notice, as a ſolemn and pictureſque ſcene, and a ſtriking inſtance of ancient induſtry, but is alſo reſpectable as having ſerved for the retirement of the great ſir William Temple, to whom the park and adjoining ſeat formerly belonged; and who ſo much eſteemed this ſpot, that in obedience to his laſt will, his heart, encloſed in a ſilver box, was buried under a ſun-dial in the garden.

MOTHER Ludlam's hole, lies half way down the weſt ſide of a ſandy hill, covered with wood, towards the ſouthernmoſt end of Moor park, and is near 3 miles ſouth of Farnham, and about a quarter of a mile north-eaſt of the ruins of Waverly abby, which were,



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R.B. Godfrey Sculp



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Mother Ludlam's Hole, Surry.

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were, when ſtanding, viſible from it. Moor park, though ſmall, affords ſeveral ſcenes moſt beautifully wild and romantic.

The excavation at the entrance is about 8 feet high, and 14 or 15 broad, but decreaſes in height and breadth till it becomes ſo low as to be paſſable only by a perſon crawling on their hands and knees: farther on it is ſaid to heighten. Its depth is undoubtedly conſiderable, but much exaggerated by the fabulous reports of the common people. It does not go ſtraight forwards, but at ſome diſtance from the mouth, turns towards the left hand, or north.

The bottom is paved, and the wideſt part ſeparated by a marble frame, with a paſſage for a ſmall ſtream of clear water; which riſing within, is conducted by a marble trough through the center of the pavement, into a circular baſon of the ſame materials, having an iron ladle chained to it, for the convenience of drinking. From hence it is carried out by other troughs to the declivity of the hill, where, falling down ſeven ſteps, it is collected in a ſmall reſervoir. Four ſtone benches, placed 2 on each ſide, ſeem to invite the viſitor to that meditation for which this place is ſo admirably calculated. The gloomy and uncertain depth of the receding grotto, the gentle murmurs of the rill, and the beauty of the proſpect, ſeen through the dark arched entrance, ſhagged with weeds and the roots of trees, all conſpire to excite ſolemn contemplation, and to fill the ſoul with a rapturous admiration of the works of the great Creator.

This place derives its name from a popular ſtory, which makes it formerly the reſidence of a white witch, called Mother Ludlam, or Ludlow; not one of thoſe malevolent beings mentioned in the Dæmonologie, a repetition of whoſe pranks, as chronicled by Glanvil, Baxter, and Cotton Mather, erects the hair, and cloſes the circle of the liſtening ruſtics round the village fire. This old lady neither killed hogs, rode on broom-ſtaves, nor made children vomit nails and crooked pins; crimes for which many an old woman has been ſentenced to death by judges, who, however they may be vilified in this ſceptical age, thereby certainly cleared themſelves from the imputation of being either wizards or conjurors.

On the contrary, mother Ludlam, inſtead of injuring, when properly invoked, kindly aſſiſted her poor neighbours in their neceſſities, by lending them ſuch culinary utenſils and houſhold furniture as they wanted for particular occaſions.

The buſineſs was thus tranſacted: the petitioner went to the cave at midnight, turned three times round, and thrice repeated aloud, "pray, good mother Ludlam, lend me ſuch a thing (naming the "utenſil), and I will return it within two days." He, or ſhe, then retired, and coming again early the next morning, found at the entrance the requeſted moveable. This intercourſe continued a long time, till once, a perſon not returning a large cauldron according to the ſtipulated time, madam Ludlam was ſo irritated at this want of punctuality, that ſhe refuſed to take it back when afterwards left in the cavern; and from that time to this has not accommodated any one with the moſt trifling loan. The ſtory adds, that the cauldron was carried to Waverley abby, and after the diſſolution of that monaſtery depoſited in Frenſham church.

In fact, a monſtrous cauldron was kept in the veſtry of that church, according to Salmon, who ſeems to hint, that ſome ſuch ridiculous ſtory was told concerning it as that above recited. "The "great cauldron, ſays he, which lay in the veſtry beyond the me-"mory of man, was no more brought thither from Waverley, than, "as report goes, by the fairies. It need not raiſe any man's wonder for "what uſe it was, there having been many in England, till very "lately, to be ſeen, as well as very large ſpits, which were given for "entertainment of the pariſh at the wedding of poor maids; ſo "was in ſome places a ſum of money charged upon lands for "them, and a houſe for them to dwell in for a year after marriage. "If theſe utenſils of hoſpitality, which drew the neighbourhood "to contribute upon ſo laudable an occaſion, had committed trea-"ſon, as the property of a convent, they had not been too heavy "to be carried off."

It appears from the annals of Waverley, that this cavern was digged in order to collect the ſeveral adjacent ſprings of water, for the uſe of the monaſtery. In the year 1216, (ſays the analiſt) not without



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Newark Priory, Surry.

R. Godfrey, Sc.

without the great admiration of many, the ſpring of our lavatory, called Ludwell, was almoſt totally empty and dried up. This ſpring had during the courſe of many years, copiouſly ſupplied all the different offices of our abby with water, its failure therefore cauſed a great inconvenience. A certain monk of this houſe, named brother Symon, reflecting on this misfortune, took it ſeriouſly into conſideration by what contrivance it might ſooneſt and moſt conveniently be rectified; and after much thought, and the aſſiſtance of uſeful council, he formed a plan, which though difficult, he ſet about with great induſtry; it was to ſearch for new ſprings of running water; this being done, and water with great difficulty found, they were, not without much labour, collected together; he, by his induſtry cauſing them all to deſcend to one place, by means of a certain ſubterraneous duct, and then to form, as is apparent to the beholders, not by nature but by art, a perpetual running ſpring, which ſhould never ceaſe, to ſerve the afore-mentioned offices of the abby, with large quantities of water; this was called St. Mary's ſpring. To this account, is added, a monkiſh verſe in honor of brother Symon, the ſenſe of which is: "The ſpring of the new foun-"tain, fixed by the labour and art of brother Symon, now flows "conſtantly under the hill, its courſe being directed by a pipe."

This drawing was made anno 1761.

NEWARK PRIORY.

NEWARK, Novo Loco, or Newſted Priory, is ſituated on the river Wey, in the manor and pariſh of Sende, on a ſpot formerly called Aldbury.

It was a priory of black, or regular canons, of the order of St. Auguſtine. By the charter of king Edw. I. repeating that of king Hen. III. it appears to have been founded in the time of Rich. I. that is, between the years 1189 and 1199, by Rauld de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife (with the conſent of William Malbanc their heir) who gave to it lands called Hamm, at Popwarth, with

their poſſeſſions, to build a church, in honour of the bleſſed Virgin, and St. Thomas of Canterbury; Robert Tregor, Godfrey biſhop of Wincheſter, Andrew Bucherel, and Ralph Tryere, were alſo benefactors; their donations are likewiſe confirmed by theſe two charters. At the diſſolution, 26th of Hen. VIII. it was valued at £.258. 11s. 11d. per annum, clear. Richard Lippiſcombe, the laſt prior, had a penſion of £.40 per annum aſſigned him, which he poſſeſſed in 1553; when alſo remained in charge £.3. 6s. 8d. and penſions to the following perſons; to William Thatches £.6, Thomas Swellinge, John Marten, Nicholas White, Nicholas Wood, John Roſe, and Thomas Garlande, £.5. 6s. 8d. each.

Henry VIII. granted it, anno 1536, with the eſtates thereunto belonging, to ſir Anthony Brown, knight; whoſe deſcendant, Henry lord viſcount Montacute, ſold it about the year 1711, to ſir Richard Onſlow, baronet; from whom it came to Richard lord Onſlow, the preſent proprietor.

In the year 1761, when this view was taken, part of the church was ſtanding, which is here repreſented. The other buildings of this priory have from time to time been pulled down, for the ſake of the ſtones and rubbiſh, uſed to mend the roads. It would probably have been entirely deſtroyed, but for the interpoſition of the late Arthur Onſlow, eſq. ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, whoſe taſte preſerved this ancient monument of the great, though miſtaken, piety of our forefathers.

WAVERLEY ABBY. Pl. I.

THIS abby is moſt delightfully ſituated on the banks of the river Wey, about three miles ſouth-eaſt of Farnham. It was founded by William Giffard, biſhop of Wincheſter, anno 1128, and was the firſt houſe which the monks of the ciſtertian order had in England. It was like moſt other ciſtertian monaſteries, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary. Leland, in his Collectanea, ſays, that biſhop Giffard began, and Nicholas de Ely, biſhop of Wincheſter, finiſhed this monaſtery.



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Waverley Abbey; Surry. Pl. 1.

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monaſtery. Godwin, however, mentions nothing of this circumſtance. Indeed this laſt prelate dedicated the new church here, A. D. 1278, and treated moſt munificently all that reſorted hither, (as appears by the annals of Waverley and Worceſter), and was buried therein, anno 1280; but Tanner thinks he did nothing farther.

THE founder, William Giffard, by his charter printed in the Monaſticon, granted, (with the conſent of king Henry, and all the brethren of the church of Wincheſter) to theſe monks, all the land of Waverley for ever, with its appurtenances; alſo, two acres of meadow at Heleſtede, with free pannage for their hogs in the woods of Farnham; and alſo wood for their houſe, both for fireing and other neceſſary uſes. Theſe benefactions were confirmed, with divers additions, by his ſucceſſor, Henry de Bloys. Richard de Toclive, alſo biſhop of Wincheſter, gave them the land called Duckenfeld, on both ſides of the water of Waſhingle; and Faramuſius of Bologne ſold them the lands of Waremberg; which ſale was confirmed by Gaudfridas de Granville, earl of Eſſex, lord of the fee. King Rich. I. ratified all the grants made to this monaſtery; and the bull of pope Eugenius III. dated at Paris anno 1147, confirmed all the donations made to them by king Stephen, queen Adeliza, Alan de Vilers, Faramuſius of Bologne, Richerias de Aquila, and others; and exempted them from paying tithes for any of the lands and cattle in their own hands, excommunicating all ſuch as ſhould preſume to diſturb, or unjuſtly take any thing from them.

THIS monaſtery was firſt peopled by an abbot and 12 monks, ſent from a foreign houſe, called Elemoſina; and about the time of the diſſolution it conſiſted of 13 religious, when its income was eſtimated at £.174. 8s. 3d. ob. per ann. clear, and £.196. 13s. 11d. in the whole. It was diſſolved 27th Hen. VIII. and on the 20th of July, in the next year, the ſite, with all the eſtates thereunto belonging, were granted to ſir William Fitz-Williams, at that time treaſurer of the houſhold, and ſhortly after earl of Southampton, who died 14 Oct. 1542; he having no iſſue, made a feoffment thereof to the uſe of himſelf and the lady Mabil his wife, and the heirs of his body; with

with remainder to ſir Anthony Brown, his half brother in tail-male, with remainder over.

FROM ſir Anthony Brown aforeſaid, it deſcended to Anthony his ſon, the firſt lord viſcount Montacute, who died ſeiſed thereof, 19th Oct. 1592, leaving Anthony his grandſon his next heir: this Anthony, the ſecond viſcount, ſold it to the family of Coldham, of which name we find John in poſſeſſion in 1623, and ſeveral of his deſcendants afterwards. From the family of Coldham, it went, by purchaſe, to thoſe of Aiſlabie, Child of Guildford, Tho. Orby Hunter, 1747; and from his heirs in 1771, to ſir Robert Rich, bart. the preſent proprietor. A handſome ſeat has been erected on part of the ſite of this monaſtery. The ruins which are now remaining ſerve to decorate the garden: they are very extenſive, and ſeem to have been elegantly finiſhed.

THE annals of this houſe were publiſhed by Dr. Gale.

THIS view was drawn anno 1760.

WAVERLEY ABBEY. PL. II.

THIS plate preſents as general a view of the ruins as could be taken in at one coup d'oeil: indeed they are ſo ſcattered as to make it impoſſible to ſhew them all from any one ſtation.

NAMES of ſome of the abbots out of the annales Waverlenſes, publiſhed in Gale's Hiſt. Angl. Script. vol. 2.—John was the firſt abbot; he died the year of the foundation of this convent, viz. 1128, and was ſucceeded by—Gilbert; he was preſent at the tranſlation of St. Erkenwald in St. Paul's church, 18 cal. Dec. 1148. His ſucceſſor was—Henry; who dying anno 1182, Henry de Ciceſtria, a monk of this houſe, was elected abbot; he reſigned anno 1187, and was ſucceeded by—Chriſtopher, abbot of Bruerne, the ſame year; when there were in this convent 120 converts, and 70 monks. In his time, viz. 6 non. October 1194, William Maldut was buried before the door of the chapter-houſe of this abby. His ſucceſſor

was



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Waverley Abbey, Surry. Pl. 2.

was—John; he died at Merton, 16 cal. Oct. 1201, and had this epitaph beſtowed on him:

Hoc ſcriptum ſimonis certum facit, ecce futuris
Qui fuit inſignis abbatis vita Johannis;
Corpore caſtus erat, ſimplex, ſermone modeſtus,
Mitis mente, pius, humilis, devotus, honeſtus,
Compatiens miſeris, jocundus corde, benignus,
Unde fuit tanti paſtoris nomine dignus;
Omnibus in annis abbatis certa Johannis,
Virginis Eufemiæ mors memorata die.

His ſucceſſor was another—John, cellarar of this abbey. In his time, viz. ann. 1203, the monks of this convent were forced to repair to other convents, for want of their due ſuſtenance, occaſioned by a famine in the land: in which year alſo William de Bradewatere begun the new foundation of St. Mary's church at Waverley, 14 cal. April anno 1210: thoſe of the ciſtertian order were much perſecuted, and this our abbot obliged to fly by night, and the religious were diſperſed throughout all England, and this convent plundered and left deſolate. He died the non. of Aug. 1216, and was ſucceeded by—Adam, the ſub-prior, in the year 1218. He cauſed the great bell of this convent to be brought hither, before which time here was only one bell. He reſigned anno 1219, and was ſucceeded by—Adam, abbot of Gerodon. In his time, viz. 1222, died William, rector of Bradewater, founder of the new church of this convent, and was buried under the ſouth wall on the outſide of the ſaid church. During his government great inundations happened, which much annoyed and damaged this houſe. He reſigned anno 1236, and was ſucceeded by—Walter, ſirnamed Giffard, abbot of Bittleſden, co. Bucks. He appointed, on the nativity of our Lord, and All Saint's day, candles to burn at each altar from morning till night, and alſo at lauds and maſſes. In his time, viz. ann. 1238, the body of Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, was buried at Wincheſter, and his heart in this church; and the year following the great bell of this

convent was purchaſed, and was knoll'd firſt on Eaſter day: round it were theſe lines,

Dicor nomine quo tu virgo domeſtica Chriſti;
Sum Dominæ præco cujus tutela fuiſti.

He died anno 1251, and was ſucceeded by—Ralph, abbot of Dunckwell, heretofore of Tintern. In his time, viz. anno 1262, William, abbot of Ford, was buried in the chapter-houſe of this convent; and the following year one Maud was buried in the infirmary chapel of this convent, the 2d of the id. of Feb. She was a great benefactor to this houſe, in bequeathing all ſhe had to the ſame. Growing infirm, he reſigned anno 1267, and was ſucceeded by—William de London, a monk of this convent; and he, as I conceive, by—William de Hungerford. He reſigned anno 1275, and was ſucceeded by—Hugh de Reubenorum, alias Lukenor, a monk of this houſe, on St. Edmund's day. (In his time, viz. anno 1278, this conventual church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Nicholas de Eli, biſhop of Wincheſter, on St. Matthew's day; near two years after which this biſhop was interred in this church on the 14 cal. Mar. 1280; and within three days after his heart was depoſited at Wincheſter.) This abbot died 15 cal. April, 1285, and had for his ſucceſſor—Philip de Bedwinde, who received the benediction in the cathedral church of Wincheſter, Eaſter day following. (In his time, viz. 19 cal. April 1290, the lady Johanna Ferre died; and on the 17th of the ſaid month, being Palm Sunday, was buried in this conventual church before the altar of the Virgin Mary.) When he died I find not, neither who were his ſucceſſors, unleſs that I meet with—Robert, abbot here, anno 1335; and that—John occurs abbot anno 1533, a little before the diſſolution.

This view was drawn anno 1776.



SUSSEX

IS a maritine county, which under the ancient Britons belonged to the principality of Regni, and during the Roman government was included in their province of Britannia Prima, whoſe boundaries were the Channel on the South, and on the North the Thames and Severn. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the South Saxons, the ſecond eſtabliſhed, which began in 491, and ended in 685, having had 9 kings. It is now in the Home Circuit, in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, and province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. by Surry, and Kent; S. by the Britiſh Channel; E. by Kent, and Weſt by Hampſhire. Its form is long and narrow, being 70 miles long, 29 broad, and 170 in circumference: it contains 1416 ſquare miles, or 1,140,000 ſquare acres; it is divided into 6 rapes, and 65 hundreds; and has 313 pariſhes, 123 vicarage,, 1060 villages, 1 city (Chicheſter), and 18 market-towns, viz. Arundel, Battle, Bramber, Horſham, Brighthelmſtone, Cuckfield, Eaſt Grinſtead, Haſtings, Haylſham, Lewes, Midhurſt, Petworth, Rye, Shoreham, Seaforth, Terring, and Winchelſea.

It

It ſends 20 members to parliament, pays 16 parts of the land tax, and ſupplies 800 men to the national militia. Its rivers are, the Cuckmere, Little Ouſe, Rother, Levant, Adur, Rye, and Arun: its points and head-lands are Langley point, Beachy-head, Selſey-Bill, Thorney-iſle, Selſey peninſula, four or five ſmall iſlands, Bognor Rocks, and St. Rook's Hill. Its harbours and havens are, Arundel, Pevenſey, Chicheſter, Cuckmeer, Bull-hide, Haſtings, Stare, Rye, Newhaven, and Selſey harbour. The moſt noted places are, Crowborough hill, Beacon hill, Aſhdown, St. Leonard's, Waterdown, Dallington, Arundel, and Worth foreſts; Holm, Petlor, Darum, and Vent woods; the Dyke, the Downs, ſeveral parks, &c. &c. It produces fine paſture, corn, large ſheep, wood, timber, ſea-fowls, ſea and river fiſh, gunpowder, iron works, marble, charcoal, poultry, &c. and a delicate bird, (the wheat-ear) peculiar to this county. The air is in general good, and the ſoil very rich.

The Roman, Saxon, Daniſh, or Britiſh encampments in this county are, the Brill and Gonſhill near Chicheſter; upon Rook hill, upon Ciſbury hill, Chinkbury near Terring, Cæſar's hill near Findon, near Lewes, near Brighthelmſtone, upon Blackdown hill near Midhurſt, near Stockbridge, and upon Wolfonbury hill, near Ditching.

The roads from Portſmouth, Midhurſt, and Arundel, to Chicheſter, are ſaid to have been Roman; indeed the latter may eaſily be admitted ſuch, notwithſtanding the Agger is entirely trod into the earth. There is a certainty that one proceeded from Arundel to London, through Darking, generally called Staneſtreet, which upon examination has been found in ſome places ten yards in breadth, and in others ſeven, and five feet deep in ſtones that muſt have been brought from a great diſtance. Chicheſter is allowed to be the Regnum of Antoninus; Midhurſt to have been the Milba, and Eaſt-Bourne to have been the Andereſio or Anderida, by ſome eminent antiquarians.

ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice in this COUNTY.

Amberley Caſtle near Arundel
Arundel Caſtle and Church
Battle Abbey
Begeham Abbey
Bodiſham Caſtle near the Rother
Boſemam Church near Chicheſter
Boxgrove Priory
Bramber Caſtle
Brambrough or Bramber Church
Brighthelmſtone Blackhouſe
Chicheſter Cathedral, Monaſtery, Croſs, &c.
Halnacker Houſe
Haſtings Caſtle
Herſtmonceaux Caſtle
St. John's Church near Lewes
St. James's Hoſpital at Lewes
Ipres Tower at Rye
Knap Caſtle
Lewes Priory and Caſtle
Petworth Houſe near Midhurſt
Pevenſey Caſtle
Priory near Dorſet
Shelbred Priory
Stanſtead Place, or the old Houſe of the Earls of Arundel
Selſey Priory near Chicheſter
Town-Hall, Chicheſter
Vicars College, Chicheſter
Winchelſea Church, Priory, and Caſtle
Grey Friars' Monaſtery, Winchelſea
North-Eaſt Gate, Winchelſea.



ARUNDEL CASTLE.

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SUSSEX.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

THIS is the baronial caſtle of the earls of Arundel, and as is generally aſſerted, conſtitutes its poſſeſſor earl of Arundel. Popular tradition ſays, it was built by one Bevis, perhaps the knight, ſurnamed of Southampton, and that it was by him called Arundel, after a favourite horſe of that name, remarkable for his ſwiftneſs. In ſupport of this ſtory, it is ſaid one of the towers wherein this knight reſided, ſtill retains the name of Bevis tower.

By whom this caſtle was really founded ſeems uncertain, but it was certainly a place of ſtrength under the Saxon government, and on the acceſſion of W. the Conqueror, was by him given to Roger de Montgomery, his kinſman, whom he at the ſame time created earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury. Roger reſided here, and at his death bequeathed it to Hugh his youngeſt ſon, who was alſo earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury; he being ſlain anno 1098, in defending the coaſt againſt the Norwegians, or borders againſt the Welch, this caſtle and his other eſtates by the favour of the king devolved to Robert de Beleſme, his elder brother, who joining with William de Warren, earl of Surry, and his brothers, in ſupport of Robert de Courthoſe, againſt Hen. I. garriſoned this caſtle againſt that king; but being taken, he was impriſoned at Wareham, where he ended his days in confinement, and the caſtle eſcheated to the crown, where it remained till the conteſt between the empreſs Maud and K. Stephen, when it was granted by the former to William de Albini, ſurnamed Brito, who had embraced her party, and ſuffered much

for

for her cauſe. William at his death bequeathed it, with his other eſtates, to his ſon William de Albini, ſurnamed de Meſchines, to whom K. Hen. granted 6 knights fees, beſides the whole rape of Arundel, to hold of him by the ſervice of 84 knights fees, and a half; this added to 32 lordſhips derived from his anceſtors, made him a man of vaſt power and property. He was ſucceeded by William de Albini his ſon, the third of that name, who being a minor at the time of his father's deceaſe, was taken into the wardſhip of K. Hen. II. then in the 14th year of his reign. When arrived to maturity, he proved an active man and eminent ſtateſman, both in the reign of Rich. I. and K. John. The former on account of his gallant behaviour in Normandy, granted him together with the caſtle the whole honour of Arundel, and the third penny of the pleas out of Suſſex, of which he was earl. But in the diſpute between K. John and his barons, he ſiding with them, was taken priſoner, and obliged to purchaſe his pardon and liberty by a large fine; but ſubmitting himſelf peaceably to K. Hen. III. ſoon obtained his favour, and preſerved it to his death, which happened ſuddenly in the year 1129, when he left iſſue two ſons William and Hugh, and five daughters, Mabel, Iſabel, Nicola, Colet and Cecilia. He was ſucceeded by his ſon William, then ſurnamed Belvoir, who afterwards aſſumed the title of Albini. He dying unmarried in the year 1235, the eſtate and honours deſcended to his brother Hugh, who likewiſe died without iſſue anno 1243, leaving his eſtates to be divided among his ſiſters; in the diviſion the caſtle and manor of Arundel came to Iſabel, wife of John Fitz-Alan, lord of Clun, whoſe ſon John became by the poſſeſſion thereof earl of Arundel, making that caſtle his chief reſidence. In this family it continued for four deſcents, till Edmund Fitz-Alan joining the queen, Roger earl Mortimer, the earl of Lancaſter, and other barons, in the inſurrection to oblige Edw. II. to diſmiſs his favourites the Diſpenſers, he was taken priſoner at Hereford, and there beheaded, and his honours and eſtates forfeited to the crown. The caſtle of Arundel was granted to Edmund of Woodſtock, the king's uncle; but about 2 years after K. Edw. III. having reverſed the attainder, it was ſurrendered to his ſon Richard Fitz-

Alan,

Alan, whoſe ſon Richard, notwithſtanding his gallant actions againſt the French, fell a ſacrifice to court intrigues, and was beheaded in Cheapſide, his eſtate confiſcated, and given to earl Marſhal earl of Kent.

THOMAS Fitz-Alan, ſon of the unfortunate Richard, remained without eſtate or honour, till the reign of Hen. IV. by whom the judgment reſpecting his father was reverſed, and he reſtored in blood, and was afterwards made conſtable of Dover caſtle, warden of the cinque ports, and treaſurer of England; but dying without iſſue, Oct. 13th, 1415, 3d of Hen. V. this caſtle devolved to his couſin ſir John Fitz-Alan, commonly called ſir John Arundel, who exhibited a petition in parliament, that he might be accepted there in his proper place, and in all public councils, as his anceſtors, earls of Arundel, had been; upon reading this petition, John duke of Norfolk alſo laid claim to the caſtle, ſeignory, and honour of Arundel; but it was determined in favour of Fitz-Alan, both as having been long in his family, and alſo from an act of parliament paſſed (ſays the Magna Britannia and Hibernia, &c.) 11th of Hen. VI. wherein it was declared, that all that had been poſſeſſed of the caſtle and honour of Arundel, were earls thereof without any other creation. This earl who remained in France after the deciſion, having his leg broken by the ſhot of a culverine, was taken priſoner, and carried to Beauvais, where he died, and was buried in the houſe of the friars minors.

HE was ſucceeded by his ſon Humphry, an infant, who died during his minority, and the caſtle and honour came to William Fitz-Alan, youngeſt brother to ſir John Fitz-Alan before mentioned. This earl, the 18th of Hen. VI. in a hearing before the king and council, obtained precedency for the earls of Arundel before thoſe of Devon. From him this caſtle and earldom deſcended regularly to his ſon, grandſon, and great grandſon, who dying the 22d of Q. Elizabeth, left only one daughter, Mary, ſhe marrying Thomas duke of Norfolk, carried this honor and caſtle into that family, where it has continued to this day.

ACCORDING to Tanner, Richard earl of Arundel, towards the latter end of the reign of Edw. III. obtained that king's licence to

found a chantry of 6 chaplains, and ſeveral clerks and choriſters, in the chapel of this caſtle, and aſſigned 1000 marks by his will towards endowing the ſame, A. D. 1375. His ſon Richard in the 3d of Rich. II. in order to fulfil his father's will, obtained of the king, with the conſent of the abbot and convent of Seeg, or Sagio, in Normandy, that the priory of St. Nicholas here, (then a cell to that houſe) ſhould be extinguiſhed, and that church ſhould be made collegiate, and all the lands and tithes belonging to the monks ſhould be ſettled, with other eſtates, to the maintenance of a maſter, and 12 ſecular canons prieſts, with 3 deacons, 3 ſub-deans, 2 acolites, 7 choriſters, 2 ſacriſts, and other officers. Upon this charge it was ſtiled the college of the Holy Trinity, which was endowed, 26 Hen. VIII. with £.168. 0s. 7d. ob. Clare, and £.263. 14s. 9d. in toto. It was ſurrendered 12 Dec. and granted the 26th of the ſame month, 36 Hen. VIII. to Hen. earl of Arundel the patron.

THAT the removal of the chantry from the caſtle to the priory of St. Nicholas was fulfilling the will of the intended founder, does not ſeem very apparent, but probably as the abby of Sagio were no loſers by the exchange, they did not enter into minute diſtinctions on that head; nor are the reaſons of the earl difficult to be gueſſed at, the inconvenience of having monks in garriſons or caſtles, had been experienced in more than one inſtance, but particularly at Old Sarum and Haſtings. This view which ſhews the keep and ancient gate of this caſtle, was drawn anno 1782.

BATTLE ABBY. PL. I.

THIS was a mitred abby, founded by William the Conqueror, in conſequence of a vow made before the famous battle, and deciſive victory gained over king Harold, the 14th of Oct. 1066. The intent of this foundation was, that conſtant praiſe and thanks might be given to God for this victory, and continual prayers offered up for the ſouls of ſuch as were here ſlain. In this battle king Harold and 60,000 Engliſh were left dead on the field; and of the Normans there



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Battle Abbey, Sussex. Pl. 1.

Godfrey Sc.

there fell upwards of 10,000 men. The year after the battle, William began the abby on that part of the field where the fight had moſt fiercely raged; the high-altar ſtanding on the very ſpot where the dead body of king Harold was found; or, according to others, on that where his ſtandard was taken up. He dedicated it to the honour of St. Martin, and filled it with benedictine monks from the abby of Mormontier, in Normandy; perhaps on account of the thought of its erection being firſt ſuggeſted by William Faber, a monk of that houſe, dedicated alſo to St. Martin. The king intended to have endowed it with lands ſufficient for the maintenance of 140 monks, but was prevented by death.

He, however, granted it divers prerogatives and immunities, ſimilar to thoſe enjoyed by the monks of Chriſt-church, Canterbury; ſuch as the excluſive right of inqueſt on all murders committed within their lands; treaſure-trove, or the property of all treaſures found on their eſtates; free warren, and exemption for themſelves and tenants, from all epiſcopal and other eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction: alſo this peculiar right of ſanctuary, that if any perſon adjudged guilty of homicide, or any other crime, ſhould fly to that church, no harm ſhould be done him, and he ſhould be diſmiſſed entirely free. But above all, he gave to the abbot the royal power of pardoning any condemned thief he ſhould caſually paſs by or meet going to execution.

He alſo beſtowed on them all the land for a league round about their houſe: likewiſe the manor of Wye, in Kent: both free from all aids, impoſitions and ſervices. As an account of theſe will ſerve to give an inſight into the taxes or duties paid, and ſervices to be performed in thoſe days, it may not be diſagreeable to the reader to have them enumerated and explained. The grant runs thus: "I give "to the church of St. Martin of Battle, the royal manor of Wi, "with all its appurtenances, &c. free from all geld, ſcot, hidage, "danegeld, labour on bridges, caſtles and park fences; ſervice in "the army; pleas, ſuits, ſhire or hundred tax; with ſaca, ſoka, "and toll and theam, and infangentheof, and warpeni and laſtage,

"and

" and hamſocne, and foreſtall, and blodewite, and childwite, and " larceny, if any ſhould happen."

GELD and ſcot are general names for taxes; hidage and danegeld, were aids levied on each hide of land; the latter was an impoſition of 2s. laid by king Etheldred, for clearing this kingdom of the Danes. Saca is a privilege of taking cognizance of cauſes, criminal or civil, within their bounds. Soka, an authority to oblige perſons living within their liberties, to plead. Toll, a right of toll in the market; and Theam the prerogative of judging and reſtraining bondſmen, niefs and villains. Infangentheof, a power of trying any one for a theft committed within their liberties. Warpeny or wardpenny, money due to the ſheriff, for watch and ward. Laſtage was a cuſtom demanded on goods ſold at fairs and markets by the laſt: and hamſtochen, foreſtall, blodewite, childwite, and larceny, were amercements, payable for the crimes of burglary, foreſtalling, ſhedding of blood, getting a bond-woman with child, and larceny: which laſt, by the annexed proviſion, does not ſeem to have been frequent amongſt our anceſtors. He likewiſe gave them his royal cuſtoms in Wye, together with his right of wreck in Dengemarſh (a member thereof) as alſo that of any great or royal fiſh, called craſſipies, which ſhould be there driven aſhore: except when it happened without certain limits; in which caſe, they were to have only two parts of the fiſh and the tongue; theſe being what the king uſually had.

BESIDE theſe, he endowed them with the manors of Aldſiſton, in Suſſex; Lymsfield, in Surry; How, in Eſſex; Craumere, in Oxfordſhire; and Briſwalderton, in Berkſhire; with divers other lands: together with the churches of Radings and Colunton, in Devonſhire: alſo that of St. Olave's, afterwards the priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. Moreover, he confirmed to them all gifts of lands, beſtowed by his ſubjects, to be held as free as thoſe granted by himſelf. The abby of Brecknock, in Wales, was alſo afterwards made a cell to this houſe.

AT the diſſolution, the eſtates of this houſe were valued, the 26th of Hen. VIII. according to Dugdale, at £.880. 14s. 7d. per ann. Speed ſays £.987. 0s. 10d. when penſions were aſſigned to ſeveral of the monks. The ſite was granted by that king to one Gilmer, who

firſt

firſt pulled down many of the buildings, and diſpoſed of the materials, and afterwards ſold the land to ſir Anthony Brown, whoſe deſcendants began to convert it into a manſion-houſe; but it long remained unfiniſhed. It was afterwards, however, ſo completed, as to become habitable; ſir Thomas Webſter long reſiding in it, as does at preſent his ſon ſir Whiſtler Webſter.

Brown Willis, in his view of mitred abbies, gives the following deſcription of it: "Though this abby be demoliſhed, yet the mag-"nificence of it appears by the ruins of the cloyſters, &c. and by "the largeneſs of the hall, kitchen and gate-houſe; of which the "laſt is entirely preſerved. It is a noble pile, and in it are held "ſeſſions and other meetings, for this peculiar juriſdiction, which "hath ſtill great privileges belonging to it. What the hall was, "when in its glory, may be gueſſed by its dimenſions; its length "above 50 of my paces; part of it is now uſed as a hay-barn; it "was leaded, part of the lead yet remains, and the reſt is tiled. As "to the kitchen, it was ſo large, as to contain 5 fire-places, and it "was arched at top; but the extent of the whole abby may be "better meaſured by the compaſs of it; it being computed at no leſs "than a mile about.

"In this church the conqueror offered up his ſword and royal "robe, which he wore on the day of his coronation. The monks "kept theſe till the ſuppreſſion, and uſed to ſhew them as great "curioſities, and worthy the ſight of their beſt friends, and all per-"ſons of diſtinction that happened to come thither: nor were they "leſs careful about preſerving a table of the Norman gentry which "came into England with the conqueror. This table alſo continued "till the diſſolution, and was ſeen by our admirable antiquary, Mr. "Leland, who hath given us the contents of it, in the firſt tome of "of his Collectanea."

The authority, however, of this roll is not greatly to be depended upon. Sir William Dugdale, ſpeaking of it in the firſt volume of his baronage, ſays, "There are great errors, or rather falſifications, in "moſt of the copies of it, by attributing the derivation of many "from the French, who were not at all of ſuch extraction, but

" merely Engliſh; for ſuch hath been the ſubtilty of ſome monks " of old, that finding it acceptable unto moſt, to be reputed deſcen- " dants to thoſe who were companions to duke William, in his " expedition; therefore, to gratify them, they inſerted their names " into the ancient catalogue. Not far (continues Willis) from the " abby, ſtands the parochial church, which is one of the beſt in all " this country. In this church there formerly hung up an old " table, containing certain verſes, the remains of which I ſhall here " ſubjoin."

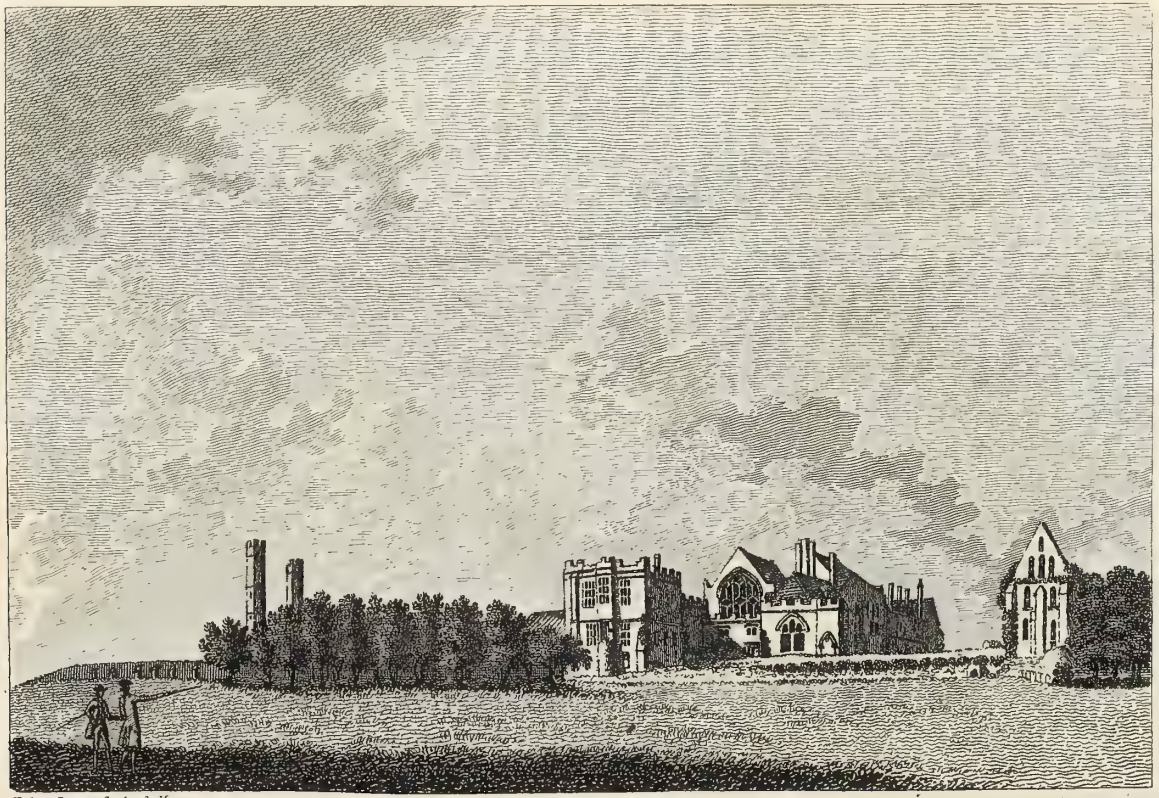
This place of war is Battel called, becauſe in battle here
Quite conquered and orethrown the Engliſh nation were.
This ſlaughter happened to them upon St. Ceelias Day
The year whereof - - - - - - this number doth array.

This view, repreſenting the front of the houſe, with part of the ancient gate, was drawn in the year 1761.

BATTLE ABBY. Pl. II.

THIS plate ſhews the view of that once rich and famous abby, as it appears from the park. The building on the right hand is ſaid to have been the church. The following account of the abbots of this houſe is given by Stevens, in which he agrees in general with Browne Willis. King William the conqueror, upon founding this abby, deſigned one Robert Blankard, a monk of Marmouſtier in Normandy, whom he brought hither with other monks from that place, to be the firſt abbot of Battel; but he, going back again to Normandy, to ſettle ſome matters there before he entered upon this new honour, of which he had ſo good a proſpect, was, upon his return to England, unfortunately drowned; and thereupon one

1. Gausbertus was, anno 1076, appointed the firſt abbot; he occurs in a charter, anno 1088, in Dr. Hicks's Theſaurus. Soon after which, I preſume, he died; for—2. Ralph occurs abbot, anno 1089, whoſe ſucceſſor was—3. Henry, made abbot, anno 1096, who having



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Battle Abbey, Sussex. Pl. 2.

having governed 6 years and 7 days, died on the 14 cal. July, anno 1102, and was buried in the chapter-houſe: after which the abby was taken care of, firſt by a certain clergyman, and then by one Vivian, the king's chaplain. After whom,—4. Gaufridas, monk of St. Carilephs, was conſtituted abbot, who dying after 8 years government, (B. Willis ſays 3 years) the abbot of Thorney had the care of the abby committed to him, until one—5. Ralph, monk of Caen, nearly related to the ſaid abbot of Thorney, was confirmed abbot in the year 1107. He governed 17 years and 20 days, and died in the 84th year of his age, 60 years and 36 days of which he lived a monk. On his death, the care of the abby was lodged in commiſſioners for ſome ſmall time before king Henry nominated—6. Warner, monk of Canterbury, abbot, anno 1124. He reſigned anno 1138, and was ſucceeded by—7. Walter de Lucy, brother of the lord Richard de Lucy, who was made abbot anno 1139, by king Stephen, then at Canterbury, ſoon after Chriſtmas. He died 11 cal. July, anno 1171, after he had preſided 33 years. During the time of his government, he had a long controverſy with the biſhop of Chicheſter, his dioceſan; an account of which may be ſeen in Prynne's collections, vol. 1ſt. p. 1207, &c. Upon his death the care of the abby was committed to his brother Richard de Lucy, aforeſaid, for 4 years, till—8. Odo, prior of Canterbury, a learned man, after 4 years vacancy, was elected abbot, anno 1174. He died anno 1199, the annals of the church of Wincheſter ſay in March 1200, and was ſucceeded by —9. John de Duvra, monk of Canterbury, which happened 12 cal. July, 1213; here was a vacancy for ſome ſmall time, and then one —10. Hugh was elected, who was made the third biſhop of Carliſle, anno 1218. I do not know whether he held the abbotſhip in commendam with his biſhopric; but this is certain, that he died anno 1223, at an abby in Burgundy, on his return from Rome, and that his ſucceſſor in the abby was—11. Richard, a monk of this place, who died, 3 cal. Aug. anno 1235, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by—12. Ralph of Coventry. I do not find when he died, or reſigned, but only that, anno 1261,—13. Reginald was appointed abbot, who was ſucceeded anno 1281, by—14. Henry of Aylesford,

who

who died anno 1297, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by—15. John de Tameto, who reſigning after 10 years government—16. John of Watlington was conſtituted abbot, anno 1307. He died anno 1311, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by—17. John of Northburn; upon whoſe reſignation, anno 1318—18. John of Peveneſe became abbot. He died anno 1323, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by—19. John of Retling; Willis calls him Alan. When he died, I know not; but the next abbot I meet with, is—20. Richard de Bello, (B. Willis calls him Robert) who was elected anno 1350. I preſume he was the immediate ſucceſſor of Retling, becauſe no other abbot occurs between them in the patent rolls. He died anno 1364, and was ſucceeded the ſame year by—21. Hamo of Offigton. I have not as yet diſcovered how long he continued abbot, or who immediately ſucceeded him; neither can I tell whether it was he that ſignalized himſelf in ſo valiant and courageous a manner in repulſing the French from Rye, upon their attacking it anno 1381; for the next that I meet with, is—22. John Lydbury, upon whoſe death, which happened anno 1404—23. William Merſch was confirmed abbot, July 23, the ſame year. He governed about 12 years, and dying anno 1416-7, was ſucceeded by—24. Thomas Ludelow, who was confirmed abbot, May 20, 1417, and ſo continued upwards of 17 years, when reſigning, anno 1434, he was ſucceeded by—25. William Waller, who governed 2 years; and dying in the latter end of 1436, was ſucceeded the ſame year by—26. Richard Dertmouth; after whom, anno 1463—27. John Newton was made abbot. He died anno 1490, and was ſucceeded by—28. Richard Tovey, who was confirmed on the 17th of Feb. in the ſaid year 1490. He died Aug. 20, 1503, and was ſucceeded by—29. William Weſtfield, prior of Brecknock, elected Sep. 25, 1503. He was ſucceeded, anno 1508, by—30. Lawrence Campyon, or Champyon. How long he continued abbot, I am not altogether aſſured; but have good reaſon to conclude his immediate ſucceſſor was—31. John Hammond, who occurs abbot anno 1533. Dr. Tanner conceives he was elected anno 1529, becauſe on the Thurſday after the feaſt of St. Lawrence in that year, a proxy appeared from the prior of Brecknock in the chapter-

chapter-houſe of Battel, to elect a new abbot; at which time the convent probably choſe the aforeſaid John Hammond; who continuing abbot till the time of the diſſolution, and ſurrendering his convent the 27th of May, anno 30th of Hen. VIII. with the reſt of his monks, obtained an annual penſion of 100 marks, by letters patent, dated the 6th of July, 1538; which ſaid letters patent mention this abbot to have preſided a good while before the diſſolution, and contain a clauſe to vacate his penſion in caſe of the king's preferring him, which certainly would not have been thought of, or inſerted, had this abbot been ſo ſcandalouſly wicked as doctor Burnet and ſome few of that ſtamp ſet forth.

That ſcandalous ſtory the reader will find ſufficiently taken notice of in the IId. Vol. of this work. And for the more evidently diſproving that ſhameleſs ſlander, the true names of the ſurrendering monks, with their penſions, are here ſubjoined, that recourſe may be had to them upon reading the aforeſaid account in Volume II. The names are as follow, from Mr. Browne Willis, as he delivers them, taken from the augmentation-office.

Johannes Arbas de Bello, ejus penſio, £.66. 13s. 4d. Richardus Saleherſt Prior, ejus penſio, £.10. Clement Weſtfield, ejus penſio, £.6. 13s. 4d. Johannes Henfield, ejus penſio, £.6. 13s. 4d. Johannes Haſtyngs, ſub-prior. Penſio J. Haſtyngs, £.6. 13s. 4d. Tho. Levett, Vincent Dunſton, John Benyng, Clement Gregory, their penſions 10 marks a-piece. Tho. Cutbert, ejus penſio, £.6. Wm. Ambroſe, Tho. Bede, their penſions 10 marks a-piece. John Jerome, ejus penſio, £.6. Edward Clements. Penſio E. Clements, £.6. Barth. Ciprian, ejus penſio, £.6. Johannes Newton. Penſio J. Newton, £.6. Richard Tony. I find no penſion aſſigned this perſon, except he be the ſame with Richard Ladde, a novice, whoſe name is put ſeparate in the penſion book in a diſtinct place after the reſt. His allowance was only 4 marks. If we ſuppoſe Richard Ladde and Tony, as aforeſaid, to be the ſame perſon, then every individual monk ſpecified in the ſurrender was provided for.

This view was taken 1762.

THE following letter, written by Gage and Layton to the lord Cromwell, ſhews the ſtate of the furniture and veſtments of this rich abby at the time of the diſſolution, which makes it ſeem as if the monks expected a ſtorm, and were making up a purſe. This letter is preſerved in the Britiſh muſeum, among the Cotton. MSS.

" THIS ſhalbe to advertiſe yo^r. lordſhippe that we hane taken th'aſſurance for the kyng, and have caſte o^r. bowke for the diſpache of the monks and houſeholde, which amownttithe at the leaſte to a 2 hundrethe pownds, the implements off the houſeholde be the worſte that ev^r. I ſe in Abbaye or Priorie, the veſtymentts ſo olde & ſo bayſſe worne raggede and torne as your Lordeſhipe would not thynke, ſo that that very ſmall money can be made of the veſtrye; if your Lordſhippe ſende us a hundrethe pownds by the bringer, we ſhall make up the reſte if hit be poſſible, of the olde Veſtrye ſtuffe, if we cannot we ſhall diſburſe y^t tyll o^r. retorne to yo^r. Lordeſhip, the Churche plate and plate of the houſeholde we ſuppoſe by eſtymation will amount to cccc Marks or more, there is no great ſtore of Catell, this day we be making an inventorie, thus o^r Lorde continewe yowe in honour, from battell Abbay the 27^th of May.

yo^r. Lordſhippes to Command,
John Gage.
yo^r. Lordſhippes moſt humble
to command,
Ric. Layton, preſt."

BEGEHAM, OR BEYHAM ABBY.

THIS abby, as appears by an inquiſition, 19th of Hen. VIII. is ſituated partly in Kent, and partly in Suſſex. About the year 1200, Robert de Turnham or Thornham, with the conſent of his lord, William de Clare, granted to the præmonſtratenſian canons of Brokeley, all his lands at Begeham, in pure and perpetual alms for the purpoſe of building a new abby to the honor of God, and the bleſſed Virgin



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Beyham Abbey, Sussex.

Virgin Mary, on a ſpot called Beaulieu, for which they were annually to pay him twelve-pence at Greenwich, in lieu of all ſervices and dues whatſoever: he alſo granted them divers other lands, and confirmed the gift of Michael Thornham his uncle.

By another charter he agreed to the removal of the abbot and canons from Otteham hither, aſſigning for reaſon the great and intolerable poverty of that place. This removal for the ſame reaſons was alſo authoriſed by the charter of Ela de Saukeville, the daughter of the founder Ralph de Dene, reſerving to herſelf the ſame authority to which ſhe and her heirs were entitled. The charters of K. John and Edw. II. confirmed to them the donations of divers benefactions. The church and offices being erected, the canons from Brokeley ſoon removed themſelves hither, as did thoſe of Otteham ſhortly after; where they continued till the 17th of Hen. VIII. when cardinal Wolſey obtained it among divers others, as one of the ſmaller monaſteries for the endowment of his colleges; though its ſpiritualities were valued at £.27. 6s. 8d. and its temporalities at £.125. 2s. 8d. ob. and the whole at £.152. 9s. 4d. ob.

In the library of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. is a MS. viſitation of the præmonſtratenſian order, by Richard Redman, biſhop of St. Aſaph, and commiſſary-general of that order from 1484 to 1503, wherein is the following entry reſpecting this abby.

"Humphry Sackvill is the founder of this præmonſtratenſian abby. There is a father abbot. They have five churches. The canons are curates; ſome perpetual, and ſome ſecular. The above monaſtery was founded in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, at the feaſt of the annunciation, A. D. 1200.

Dom. Robert Hertley, abbot
Brother Thomas Cotyngham, former abbot
Brother William Fawkeley
Brother Robert Neſcher
Brother Richard Bexley.
Brother William Thorneton
Brother John Drakes
Brother Thomas Wittes
Brother Richard Grey, a novice not profeſſed."

In

In Browne Willis's hiſtory of abbies, there is the following liſt of the abbots of this houſe, which he places in Kent.

Robert Frendeſbury, anno 1405.
John ——— anno 1413.
Thomas Cotingham occurs abbot, anno 1475, as does
Robert Hertley, anno 1478, and
Robert Nayſh, anno 1488.
Richard Bexley, who occurs anno 1494.

This monaſtery is pleaſantly ſituated on a point of land included between two branches of the river Tun. Its ruins decorate the garden of the proprietor —— Pratt, Eſq. It is ſaid, that when it was purchaſed by lord chief juſtice Pratt, the roof was on the church; but ſome buildings or repairs being wanting on the eſtate, the then ſteward, or manager, took it all off, and made uſe of the timber and materials for that buſineſs, unknown to his lordſhip, by which means the tombs of the abbots and other monuments of the choir, now lie open and expoſed to the injuries of the weather. On the left hand, near the firſt gate-way, ſtands a Pollard aſh, ſeveral yards in girth, as old, if not older than the abby itſelf, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt tree of the kind any where extant.

This view was drawn anno 1760.

BODIAM, OR BODYHAM CASTLE.

Bodiam caſtle ſtands a ſmall diſtance eaſt of the village of the ſame name, and like moſt of our ancient manſions, is ſituated in a bottom, encompaſſed by a large and deep mote, now ſtagnant and overgrown with ruſhes and duck weed. It was once a noble pile, and is ſtill magnificent even in ruins. Its figure is nearly ſquare, having a round tower on each angle, gates on the north and ſouth fronts, and a ſquare tower in the center of the eaſt and weſt ſides.

The grand entrance is on the north ſide, over a kind of cauſey, defended by an advanced gate, the remains of which are ſtill ſtanding.

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Bodiam Castle, Sussex. Pl. 1.



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Bodiam Castle, Sussex. Pl. 2.

ing. The great gate is extremely grand, flanked by two ſquare machicolated towers; over the entrance are three eſcutcheons of arms, beneath a creſt of an unicorn's head; the arms are, firſt, a feſs dancette charged with pellets; ſecond, a croſs engrailed, the arms of Dalingrig; third, ſix martlets, three, two, and one. The ſame arms are over the ſouth gate. The iron portcullis quite intire is yet in its place over the entrance.

THIS caſtle is ſaid to have been built by one of the Dalingrigs, written ſometimes Dalingruge, a family of great note in this county, who in the reigns of Edw. III. Rich. II. and Hen. IV. were knights of the ſhire, and in the 14th of Hen. VI. Richard Dalingrig was ſheriff for this county and that of Surry. The widow of ſir Richard Dalingrig marrying ſir Thomas Boteler, knight, lord Boteler, of Wemme, he held it during her life as her jointure. It afterwards paſſed to ſir Thomas Lewkenor, who married Philippa, daughter and heireſs of ſir Richard Dalingrig, 31ſt of king Hen. VI. This was alſo a very conſiderable family in Suſſex, and gave ſeveral knights of the ſhire, and nine high ſheriffs to the county. From the Lewkenors, according to the account given by Buck, it came to the earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchaſed by the Powels, who ſold it to ſir Thomas Webſter, baronet. It is now the property of ſir Whiſtler Webſter his heir.

THIS plate, which exhibits the north-eaſt aſpect of that noble edifice, was drawn anno 1777.

BODIAM, OR BODYHAM CASTLE. PL. II.

THIS view ſhews the north, or principal front of the caſtle, with the great gate and portcullis. A piece of the ruins of the advanced gate, mentioned in the former account, appears over the tree. The eaſt and weſt walls, from centre to centre of the towers, meaſure 165 feet; thoſe facing the north and ſouth only 150. The lodgings and offices were parallel to the main walls, leaving an open area in the centre. On the eaſt ſide are the remains of a building, ſuppoſed

from its window to have been the chapel. A very large chimney belonging to a ruinous building, between the ſally-port and round tower, on the ſouth weſt angle, ſeem to point it out for the kitchen.

The abutments of the bridges, both at the ſally-port and principal entrance, may be yet ſeen.

A book in the Britiſh muſeum, containing an abſtract of the grants of the 1ſt of Rich. III. has the following entry reſpecting this place. "Nicholas Rugby, th'office of Conſtable of the Caſtell of Bodyham in Suſſex, with the kepinge of the Pke there, late Thomas Lewkenors, knight, during his life, p receiving yerely for the s^d^ Office of Conſtable 20 liv. & for the s^d^ keping of the parke the wages & fees accuſtomed, &c. of the iſſues of the s^d^ Lordſhip." N° 433 Harl. MSS.

THE INSIDE OF BODIHAM CASTLE.

THIS view ſhews the inſide of this venerable ſtructure, whoſe mouldering towers, and rugged walls, beautifully mantled with ivy, afford at once a moſt pictureſque ſubject for the pencil, and a ſolemn and pleaſing theme to the antiquarian and penſive philoſopher.

This view was drawn anno 1784.

THE CRIPT, AT BORSHAM CHURCH.

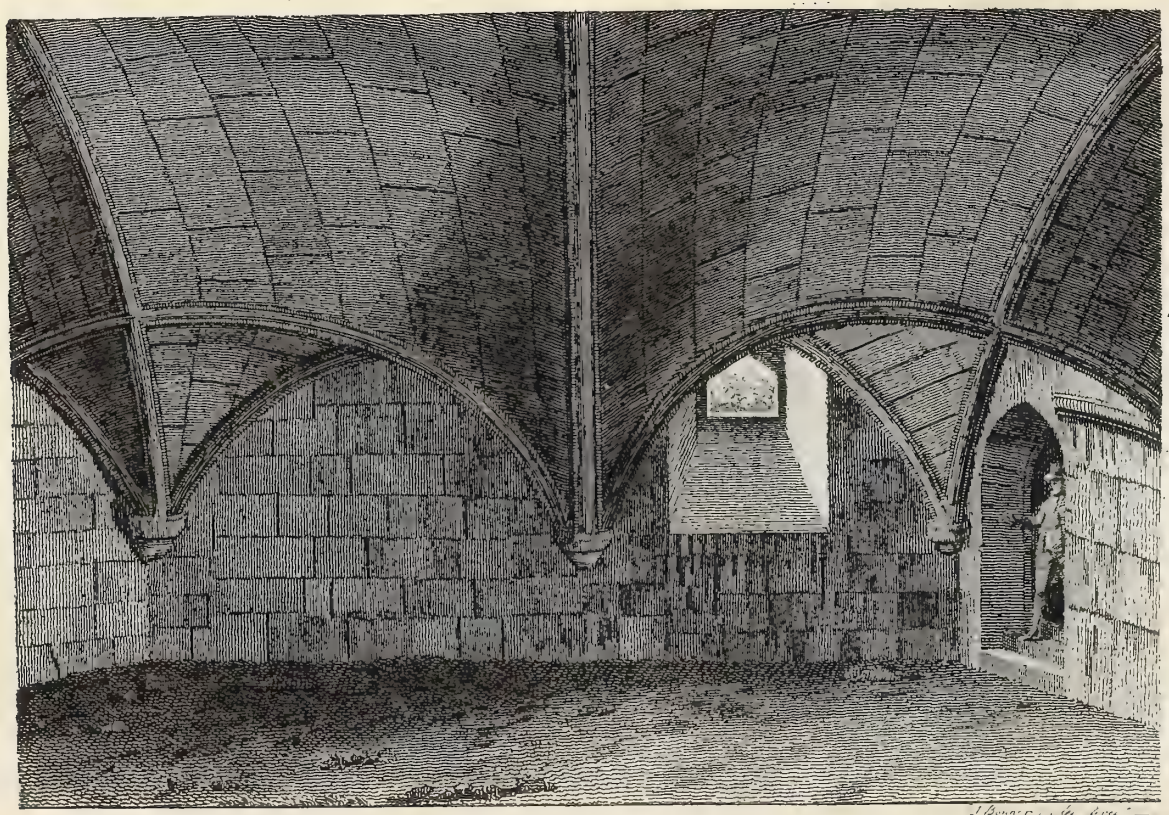
THIS cript or vault lies under the pariſh church of Borſham, which according to Tanner, was once collegiate, and indeed the ſtalls for the prebendaries adorned with curious carvings are ſtill remaining. For what purpoſe this vault was conſtructed is not apparent, as it does not ſeem to have been ever uſed for depoſiting the dead; the deſcent is by a ſmall ſtair-caſe, near which is a mural monument, canopied by an arch divided into three compartments, which appears to have been placed here before the building of the ſtair-caſe, as the ſteps in ſome meaſure encroach upon it; but as this monument is without



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Newton Sculp.

Inner View & Gate of Bodiham Castle.



THE CRIPT AT BOSEHAM.

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Sparrow fc.

Boxgrove Priory, Sussex.

without inſcription, it affords no means for aſcertaining the time of its erection; the bottom of the window ſhewn in the view is juſt level with the ground without. There are divers ancient monuments in this church. The account of the church of Boſanham or Boſeham, given by Tanner is as follows:

Upon St. Wilfrid's coming among the South Saxons, about A. D. 681, he found here a ſmall monaſtery of 5 or 6 religious, under the government of one Dicul, a Scottiſh monk. After the conqueſt, William Warelwaſt, biſhop of Exeter, obtained of king Hen. I. the grant of this place to himſelf and ſucceſſors, who were patrons and viſitors of the ſecular canons or prebendaries founded by that biſhop in the choir of the pariſh church here, which was looked upon as a royal free chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and exempt from the ordinary juriſdiction of the biſhop of Chicheſter, and his archdeacon. The biſhop of Exeter was in the place of dean or provoſt; the prebends of Waleton, Chedeham, Weſtbrook, Fountington, and Apulderham, are mentioned in the Lincoln taxation; and ſome ſhew of a collegiate church remained here till the general diſſolution. The ſite of the free chapel or college was granted 6 Eliz. to Vincent Calmady, and the next year to the dean and chapter of Chicheſter.

This view was drawn anno 1778.

BOXGRAVE PRIORY.

THIS priory is ſituated in the weſtern part of the county, four miles eaſt of Chicheſter, on the north ſide of the high road leading from that town to Arundel.

It was a benedictine monaſtery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaiſe, founded in the reign of Hen. I. by Robert de Haya, who made it ſubordinate to the abby de Exaquio, or L'Eſſay, in Normandy. Here were at firſt only 3 monks; 3 more were added by Roger St. John, who married Cecily, daughter of the founder: their ſons, Robert and William, encreaſed them to the number of

of 15; 7 being added by William, and 2 by Robert. Tanner ſays there were at one time, 16 monks; but that not long before the diſſolution, they were reduced to 9; probably, in the 16, he includes the prior.

THE earl of Arundel, the earls of Suſſex, John Harundell, and William and Robert St. John, were all either benefactors, or confirmed the donations of their anceſtors: the two laſt, namely, William and Robert St. John, endowed this houſe with divers parcels of land, ſubject only to the annual payment of 3 marks to the abby de Exaquio; the abbot whereof, by deed, conſented, that the monks of Boxgrave might elect their own prior, who was to keep up their number to 15, on condition that, if he neglected, the deficiency ſhould be ſupplied by the ſaid abbot.

IT appears from Maddox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, that the prior of this houſe, being diſtrained upon by the ſheriff of the county, for the payment of an aid towards the marriage of the eldeſt daughter of king Edw. I. pleaded, that as his lands were held in frank almoign, they were not liable to ſuch demand; which plea was allowed as good and valid; lands held by that tenure, being only ſubject to the trinoda neceſſitas of repairing the highways, building caſtles, and repelling invaſions.

KING Edw. III. in the thirteenth year of his reign, naturalized this priory; diſcharging it from all rents and other diſadvantages to which, as an alien monaſtery, it was ſubjected.

AT the diſſolution, the 26th of Hen. VIII. its yearly revenues were valued, clear, at £.145. 10s. 2d. ob. but in the groſs at £.185. 19s. 8d. The ſite was granted in exchange to Henry, earl of Arundel, 3 Eliz. ſince which it has been ſucceſſively enjoyed by the Lawar, the Arundel and Lumley families.

SEVERAL parts of this houſe are ſtill ſtanding; ſome of them are converted into dwelling-houſes. Theſe remains, though they give no great idea of its former elegance, ſhew, however, that it was a very ſubſtantial building. The church is now uſed as ſuch by the pariſh; the living is a vicarage in the dioceſe of Chicheſter and deanery of Boxgrave, valued in the king's books at £.9. 5s. 5d. its tenths,



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Bramber Castle, Sussex.

tenths, 8s. 6½d. The patron ſir Thomas Ackland, owner of the priory, who inherited it from the counteſs of Derby.

THE following letter was written to the lord Cromwell, reſpecting the diſſolution of this priory; it is preſerved in the Britiſh muſeum among divers others from the commiſſioners appointed to diſſolve religious houſes.

" RIGHT Honorable and my ſyngler goode Lorde I humbly recommende me unto yowe. This ſhalbe to advertyſe yor. Lordſhippe that Syr John Dawtree, Maſter Palmer and I, according to the kings Comyſhions and inſtructions have dyſſolved the pryorie of Boxgrave in the Countie of Suſſex, the beſones of diſſolving thereof was fyniſhed the 26th day of this p ſent moneth at wch tyme I Received yor. Lordſhips Letters in favour of my Lord Lawarre wch according to your Lordſhipps commandement by th'aſſent of other joynt Comyſioneres with me, I have followed. ſo that my ſayd Lord Lawerre as I truſt is contented. the Valure of the goodes that he hath bowght cummys to 125l. 13s. 4d. whereof he hathe payed 40l. and for the reſt I have taken his own bond to the kings uſe, to be payed at ſuch dayes as he hym ſelf hath deſyred, that is to ſay Mygelmas next and Eſter following, wherewyth I truſt the king's grace wilbe pleaſed, by meanes of yowre good Lordſhyppe. And the rather befor that his grace by the vygylant circumſpectyon and Dylygent Dewte of the ſeyd Lord Le Warre hath more profitt there, than in any other howſe diſſolved in Suſſex. And as I verely thynke the king is not better Anſwered nor more trewly of the goodes apperteynyng to his highnes by Reaſon of any howſe dyſſolved in Ingland, then he is alſo there as almighty god knoweth who long preſerve yor. Lordſhippe wth. encreaſe of honor to his pleaſure. from Boxgrove the 27th. Day of Marche." This view was taken 1761.

BRAMBER CASTLE.

THIS was the baronial caſtle of the honour of Brember, or Brembrey, which gives name to the rape. It was at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, the property of William de Braoſe, or Breoſe;

who then poſſeſſed, excluſive of this lordſhip, forty manors in the county of Suſſex. He, according to the piety of thoſe times, granted the church of St. Nicholas here to the monks of St. Florence, at Salum in France. The family of the Breoſes held this lordſhip, and their other eſtates, for divers generations by the ſervice of ten knights fees, and obtained leave to build themſelves a caſtle here; but the exact time of its erection is not mentioned.

In the year 1208, king John, ſuſpecting divers of the nobility, ſent to demand hoſtages for their fidelity; among the reſt, to William de Breoſe, of whom his meſſengers demanded his children. To which Matilda his wife (according to Matthew Paris) gave this anſwer: "That ſhe would not truſt her children with the king, who had ſo baſely murthered his own nephew, prince Arthur, whom he was in honour bound to protect." This ſpeech being reported to the king, he was greatly incenſed thereat, and ſecretly ſent ſoldiers to ſeize the whole family: but they receiving private information of his intent, fled to Ireland; where he, in the year 1210, making them priſoners, ſent them over to England, and cloſely confining them in Windſor caſtle, cauſed them to be ſtarved to death. Stowe ſays, William eſcaped to France, where he ſhortly after died.

King John having ſeized on the eſtates of the unfortunate William, gave this caſtle and manor, then, as appears by the great rolls, ſtiled an honour, to Richard earl of Cornwall, his ſecond ſon; but relenting a little time before his death, he reſtored part of them to Reginald, ſon of William de Breoſe, who, on the ſucceſſion of Hen. III. procured from that prince a reſtitution of the whole. Reginald ſhortly afterwards gave the barony to his ſon William, whoſe heir, John, made it his place of reſidence, and died, 16th of Hen. III. at this caſtle; his death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe. His ſon being at that time a minor, Henry again put the caſtle into the cuſtody of his brother Richard, who held it during Breoſe's minority. On his becoming of age it was ſurrendered to him, and devolved to William de Breoſe his heir, and from him to another of the ſame name, who having obtained the marriage of John, the ſon and heir of Roger de Mowbray for his daughter Aliva, made a ſpecial ſettlement

ment of this caſtle and honour upon them and their heirs; and in default of ſuch heirs, upon Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and his heirs.

This William, in the 4th of Edw. I. when a general proffer of knights ſervices to the king, was, according to Madox's Baronia, taken at Tweedmouth before ſir Bartholomew de Badleſmere, acknowledged and offered the ſervice of two knights fees and a half for his lands in Suſſex and Wales, to be performed by William de Helpſton, John Teſtard, Thomas Quintin, Robert de Arundel, and John Ruſſel, with 5 covered horſes. And in the Hiſtory of the Exchequer, by the ſame author, he was, 25th of the ſame reign, ſummoned as a baron of Suſſex to attend the king to the Scots wars; and in the 35th paid for the relief of his caſtle at Bramber 100 marks, which was the relief of a barony; it having been found in the book of knights fees, that Bramber was there charged as an honour.

John de Mowbray being in poſſeſſion of this caſtle and barony, forfeited that and his head, by joining with Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and other nobles, againſt the Spencers, in the 14th of Edw. II. His wife being impriſoned, was ſorely oppreſſed, till ſhe was obliged to give up her title to this and divers other eſtates in the county. But after the execution of the Spencers, and the acceſſion of Edw. III. that prince being made ſenſible of the ſervices rendered to the crown by the family of the Mowbrays, reſtored the eſtates to John de Mowbray, his ſon, who attended the king in two expeditions to France; and when the French threatened to invade our coaſts, he was directed to remain in his caſtle; which was to ſerve as a ſtrong hold, from whence he might ſally forth and annoy the enemy. In his family it remained till the reign of Rich. III. when John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, being ſlain at Boſworth-field, his eſtates eſcheated to the crown; and this caſtle and manor, with ſeveral other of his lordſhips in this county, were given to Thomas lord de la Warr and his heirs.

In the rolls of parliament of the 11th of Rich II. anno 1387 and 1388, are the following petitions. "To our moſt honoured & dread

dread Souvereign the King, the People of the County of Suſſex ſupplicate, That as the Caſtle of Brembre is on the Sea Coaſt & in the hands of our Lord the King & that the ſaid Caſtle is totally unguarded ſo that the Enemy may come there without making any Diſturbance & ſo the ſaid Enemy may ſeize the sd. Caſtle, in which caſe all the Neighbouring Country would be deſtroyed, Wherefore may it pleaſe our Leige Lord & his good Council, to ordain a ſufficient Guard for the ſaid Caſtle, for the Safety of the Country & Honor of the Realm.

" To our moſt dread Souvereign the King & to his good Council, the Inhabitants of the County of Suſſex pray, that as the ſaid People of the County had ſuffered in the Year paſt great loſſes by the Enemy, to wit, Towns burned People taken and killed, & goods ſpoiled & are ſtill liable to be ruin'd by nearneſs of the ſaid Enemy, & the Major part are in fear of them in the approaching Seaſon, May it pleaſe our Dread ſouvereign & his good Council to ordain a Remedy for the ſafety of the sd. county & Realm.

" Answer'd that theſe Two Bills were before all the Lords."

This caſtle ſtands a ſmall diſtance north of the road. It is elevated on a mount, ſeemingly formed by art. On conſidering the vaſt thickneſs of the remaining fragments of its walls, and the ſmall effect time and weather have had upon it ſince the period when Hollar's drawing of it was taken (as may be ſeen by comparing that with the annexed view), there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it was demoliſhed by gunpowder, or ſome other violent means, perhaps for the ſake of its materials.

History, however, mentions nothing of any ſuch means, and is indeed remarkably ſterile on the ſubject of this caſtle; of which nothing occurs in books, except where it is caſually mentioned in the records of the exchequer, here cited.

This view was drawn anno 1760.

BRAMBROUGH,



Pub. 7 June 1785. by S. Hooper.

Bramber Church, Sussex.



Pub.1 June 1785. by S. Hooper.

Blockhouse Brighthelmstone, Sussex.

BRAMBROUGH, OR BRAMBER CHURCH.

THIS church is undoubtedly of great antiquity, as is apparent from the ſtile of its architecture: the date of its erection is, however, not known. It was ſtanding as early as the conqueſt, and ſoon after that event was given by William de Braoſe to the monks of St. Florence, at Salmur, in France; which gift was confirmed by Hen. II. as appears by his charter printed in the Monaſticon. At preſent it is annexed to the rectory of Botolph. The patronage belongs to Magdalene college, Oxford, probably granted to them by king Hen. V. at the ſeizure of the lands of the alien priories; as, according to Tanner, moſt of the eſtates of thoſe priories were by that king applied to pious or public uſes; or elſe it might poſſibly be then reſtored to the lord of the manor, as repreſentative of the original donor, and by him, or ſome of his deſcendants, beſtowed on the college. In Ecton's Theſaurus, the living of Bramber occurs among thoſe which are diſcharged: the clear yearly value is there eſtimated at £.45. 4s. 6d. the yearly tenths at £.1. 0s. 8d. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

THE chancel has been long ſince ruined. The arch between it and the nave, and two in each wall of the chancel, now filled up, have maſſive round pillars, and two or three mouldings, and wedge-like ſtones, as in Newport gate, Lincoln. The nave, or preſent church, is very mean: at the ſouth-weſt end is an arch which never ſeems to have been open.

IN or near the town was an ancient hoſpital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, called Bidlington Spital, valued, 26th of Hen. VIII. but at 20s. per ann. clear. This view was drawn anno 1761.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE AT BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

THIS ſmall caſtle, called the block-houſe, was built by Hen. VIII. about the ſame time he erected ſo many others for the defence of the coaſt, namely, about the year 1539. When it was firſt built, it

ſtood ſome diſtance from the edge of the cliff; but the continual encroachments of the ſea, having by degrees ſwallowed up the intermediate land, at length undermined its foundations, inſomuch that part of the inner tower tumbled down, and in 1761 was lying under the cliffs as ſhewn in the view; ſince which the remainder has alſo been removed, in order to make a more convenient way for carriages. There is a common tradition, that this block-houſe once ſtood in the center of the town; but the leaſt reflection will ſhew the abſurdity of that ſuppoſition, ſince ſuch a ſituation would have entirely defeated the end of the conſtruction, which was to defend the ſhore.

It is alſo ſaid, here was formerly a ſtreet of houſes ſtanding below the cliff, which have been waſhed away by the ſea, but that their foundations are ſtill viſible under water. This may formerly have been true; at preſent no traces of them are to be ſeen. The ſea has gained upon this ſhore at leaſt 50 yards within the memory of ſeveral middle-aged perſons: the cliff here is of clay, and about 25 feet high.

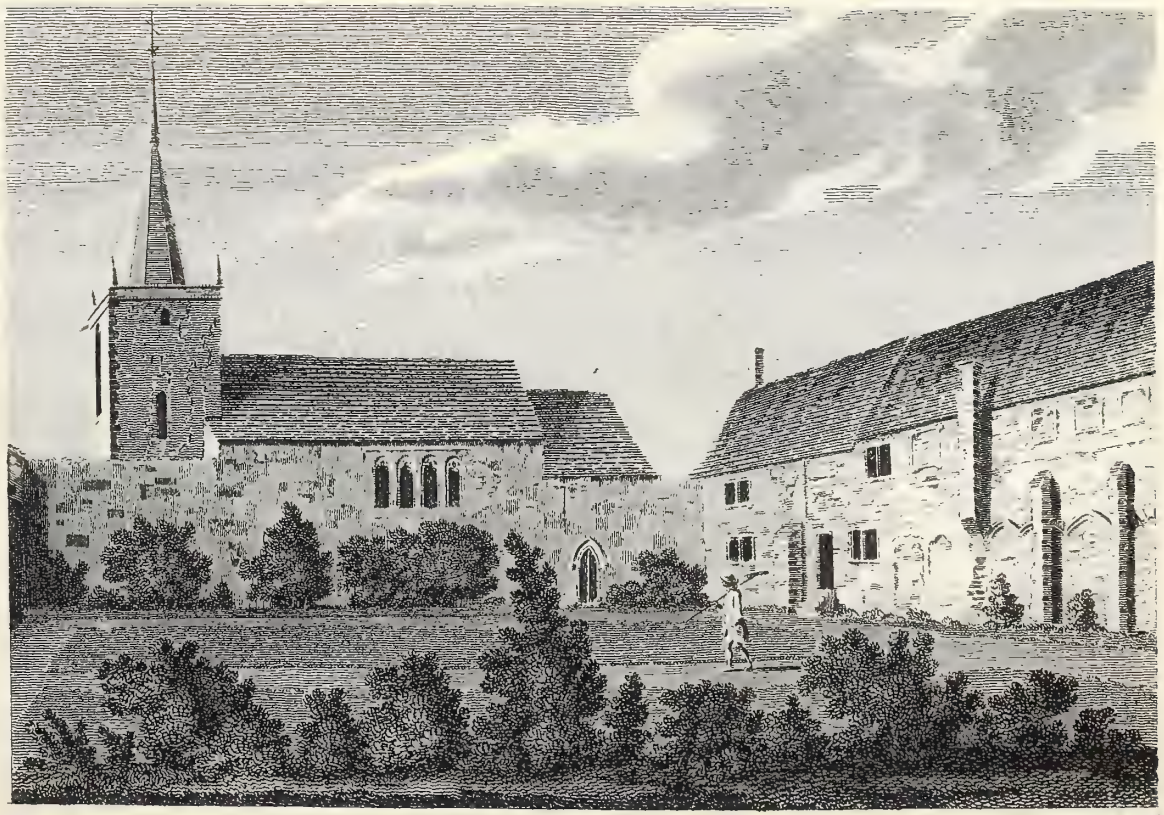
From this port, Charles II. after his eſcape from the battle of Worceſter, was conveyed to France by one Nicholas Tatterſall, the memory of which is preſerved in the following epitaph, engraved on his tomb in the church-yard of this place. It is ſaid for this ſervice, beſides a conſiderable preſent in money, an annuity of £.100. per ann. was ſettled on him and his heirs for ever.

P. M. S.

Capt. Nicholas Tatterſall through whoſe prudence
Valour and loyalty, Charles the Second king of
England, and after he had eſcaped the ſword of
His mercileſs rebels and his fforces received a
Totale overthrowe at Worceſter, Sept. 3, 1651.
Was faithfully preſerved and conveyed into
France, departed this life the 26th of July 1674.

Within this marble monument doth lye
Aproved feaith, honour, and loyalty
In this cold clay, he has now tane up his ſtation
That once preſerved the church, the crown, and nation

When



J. Bonnar junr. del.

EASTBURNE PRIORY.

Published the 1st of January 1783 by S. Hooper.

When Charles the greate was nothing but a breath
This valiant ſoule ſtept between him and death
Uſurpers threats nor tyrant rebels frowne
Could not affright his duty to the crowne
Which glorious act of his for church and ſtate
Eight princes in one day did gratulate
Profeſſing all to him in debt to bee
As all the world are to his memory
Since earth could not reward his worth have given
He now receives it from the king of heaven
In this ſame cheſt one jewel more you have
The partner of his virtuous bed and grave
Suſanna his wife who deceaſed the 4th day of May 1672.
To whoſe pious memory and his own honor Nicholas
Theire only ſon and juſt inheritor of his father's
Virtue, hath pay'd his laſt duty in this monument.

1676.

Here alſo lyeth interred the body of captain
Nicholas Tatterſall his ſon who departed this
Life, the fourth of the calends of October
1731 in the 57th year of his age.

This drawing was made anno 1761.

EAST BURNE PRIORY.

THIS priory is ſituated in the rape of Chicheſter, about 5 miles weſt of that town. The ſite of the monaſtery is generally called Eaſtborne or Eaſtburne, though in the Taxat. Lincoln, it is written Eſſeburne, and in a MS. collection of John Stow, formerly belonging to biſhop Tanner, and quoted by him in the Notitia Monaſtica, it is named Oſeburn priory. It was a ſmall religious houſe, conſiſting of a prioreſs and 5 or 6 nuns, and is ſaid to have been founded in the latter end of the reign of Hen. III. by ſir John Bohun of Midhurſt, who according to Stow's manuſcript before mentioned, was buried here;

here; Leland ſtiles him the firſt founder, and calls David Owen, knight, the modern founder. This David Owen married the heireſs of the Bohuns.

Its poſſeſſions were valued about the time of the diſſolution, at only £.29. 16s. 7d. per ann. according to Dugdale, though Speed makes it £.47. 3s. which with the ſite were granted to ſir William Fitzwilliams, 28th Hen. VIII. and is now the property of lord Montacute. The church ſerves for parochial uſes, and the remaining offices are converted to a farm houſe. Among the writings of Selburne priory, Hants, preſerved in the library of Magdalene college, Oxford, a paper was found containing an account of the poſſeſſions of this priory, 29th of Hen. VI. In it is an inventory of the bells, veſtments, books, and other furniture of their chapel, as alſo a ſchedule of ſome of their rents and revenues. A copy of it was communicated to the antiquary ſociety, Dec. 5, 1782.

This view was drawn anno 1782.

HALNAKER HOUSE.

THIS was the manſion of the honor of Holnac Halnaked, or Halnaker, an honor given by Hen. I. to Robert de Hay, or Haya, who dying without iſſue male, it with his other eſtates devolved to his heireſs Ciceley; ſhe marrying Roger de St. John, the ſon of Adam de Port, and Mabel the heir of Rob. de St. John, carried it into that family, where it continued till the 3d of Edw. III. but how long after is uncertain. In the 31ſt of Hen. VIII. it was the property of Tho. lord de la Warr, whom that king partly obliged to exchange it with divers other eſtates, for the ſite, circuit and lands, of the diſſolved abby of Wherwell. It remained in the crown till the 19th of Eliz. when that queen granted it to Hen. lord Arundel for his life, and afterwards to the lord and lady Lumley, and their heirs. In the 29th of the ſame reign, it was alienated by lady Lumley to the Morleys, and afterwards belonged to the earl of Derby, who obtained it with his wife, the daughter and heir of ſir Wil. Morley, anno 1752; it was bequeathed by lady Derby, to ſir Tho. Acklam, who ſold it to his grace the duke of Richmond, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now remains.



Halnaker House .

Published 30 Aug. 1783, by S. Hooper



Publishd 15 June, 1785, by S. Hooper.

Hastings Castle, Pl. 1.

B. Godfrey Sc.

HALNAKER is ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of the county, in the rape of Chicheſter, about 3 miles north-eaſt of that town. The great hall of this manſion is enriched with curious carving, done about the reign of Hen. VIII. where beſides various ornaments, are eſcutcheons of the arms of the La Warr's, Camoi's, &c. and in a pannel near the center of the room, the arms of England. Over the doors leading from the hall to the pantry and cellar, are half length figures of men holding cups, and ſeemingly inviting ſtrangers to partake of the hoſpitality of the houſe. Over the head of one is a label containing theſe words, LES BIEN VENUE, and over the other, COME IN AND DRINGE.

IN this hall is preſerved a well-painted portrait of ſir William Morley, in his robes of the order of the Bath, attended by his ſquires in their mantles. This view was drawn anno 1782.

HASTINGS CASTLE. PL. I.

HASTINGS is ſituated in a valley cloſe to the ſea, near the eaſternmoſt part of the county; it is one of the cinque ports, has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the 43d of king Edw. III. and in the reign of king Athelſtan, anno 924, had a mint. It is ſaid to have taken its name from one Haſtings, a Daniſh pirate, who uſually built ſmall fortreſſes at the places where he landed for plunder. It appears by the records of the exchequer, that this place, with the aſſiſtance of its dependant members, was bound, on receiving a legal ſummons or notice of 40 days, to provide 21 ſhips, properly rigged and equipped for war, each ſhip manned with 21 able ſeamen; and on the arrival of theſe ſhips, at the aſſigned place of rendezvous, they were to remain in the king's ſervice, at their own expence, for 15 days; and if the duty required their longer continuance, they might be detained as long as was thought neceſſary, provided they were paid and maintained at the king's expence: the daily pay of the maſter of the ſhip was ſix-pence, and that of the reſt of the mariners only three-pence each. In conſequence of this obligation, Haſtings had, and ſtill enjoys, divers privileges and immunities; among them

is this: its repreſentatives in parliament, with thoſe of the other cinque ports, ſtiled barons of the cinque ports, claim and exerciſe the right of ſupporting the canopy over the head of the king, on the day of his coronation. The town at preſent is much reduced from its former importance; it has, however, two weekly markets and fairs, and gives name to the whole rape or diviſion.

This caſtle ſtands on a rocky cliff, weſt of the town. At what time the preſent building was erected, or who was the builder, does not appear from either Leland, Camden, or any other of thoſe writers who have treated of the antiquities of this county. From the ſituation of the ſpot, which ſeems extremely proper for the ancient mode of fortification, it is more than probable, here was ſome ſort of fortreſs in very early times, long before the coming of the Normans. This conjecture receives ſome ſmall confirmation from a paſſage in the chronicles of Dover monaſtery, printed in Leland's Collectanea, which ſays, "That when Arviragus threw off the roman yoke, it is likely he fortified thoſe places which were moſt convenient for their invaſion, namely, Richborough, Walmore, Dover, and Haſtings."

We learn from the rolls of parliament that the caſtle of Haſtings, with that of Tykehull, belonged in the 9th of Hen. III. to Alicia, counteſs of Dew in France, who placed them in the keeping of that king on leaving the kingdom. A petition was preſented to the king in parliament, by her great grandſon, John, earl of Dew, 18th of Edw. I. praying they might be reſtored to him, which was not complied with, under pretence that the king of France withheld divers lands and tenements in Normandy, belonging to Engliſh ſubjects.

Little more concerning this caſtle occurs in hiſtory, except that it had within its walls, a free royal chapel, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, wherein were a dean and ſeveral ſecular canons or prebendaries, to which Henry de Augo or Ewe, who lived temp. Hen. I. was benefactor: it might, perhaps, ſays Tanner, be founded by him or his father. It was ſaid, 27th Edw. I. that the gift of the prebends had been in the crown ever ſince the barony of Haſtings came unto the king's hands; but before that, Conan Augi was patron. In the 26th of Hen. VIII. the deanry was valued at £.20. per ann. and

all

all the ſeven prebends at £.41. 13s. 5d. per ann. only. The college and deanry were granted, 38th Hen. VIII. to ſir Anthony Brown. It appears by a patent, 5th Edw. III. that the dean had licence to build himſelf a manſion within the walls of the caſtle.

In the Monaſticon, this chapel is ſaid to have been removed to Warbilton, 14th Hen. IV. where John Pelham gave them ground to build their priory; but as the reaſon aſſigned for that ſtep, was the damage ſuſtained by inundations of the ſea, certainly ſome other community was meant, as the elevated ſituation of the caſtle rendered the acceſs of the ſea impoſſible; beſides, in the charter of removal, it is ſtiled the priory of the Holy Trinity.

Prynne, in his hiſtory of papal uſurpations, records the following circumſtances relative to the chapel here: he has likewiſe preſerved the original writs. In the 8th of king John, John Redmond, coming from Rome to lay claim to a prebend of Haſtings, ſued to the king for licence and ſafe conduct to come into and to return from England; which was granted upon this condition, that on his arrival he ſhould give ſecurity that he came hither for no ill to the king, nor for any other buſineſs but that prebendary.

In the 1ſt of Edw. III. that king iſſued a commiſſion for the viſiting the free chapel of Haſtings, and placing a dean therein; this commiſſion was directed to William of Feverſham; and in the 27th of the ſame reign, a writ was iſſued by the king, forbidding and reſtraining certain oppreſſions by the biſhop of Chicheſter, of which two canons, William de Lewes and Walter de Tothylle, then complained. Nevertheleſs, the ſame year, the biſhop pretending, that as this chapel was under his juriſdiction, all the prebendaries ought to be preſented and admitted by him; the king thereupon iſſued his writ to the warden of the cinque ports, to enquire into the ancient uſage, and to inform him thereof at the meeting of the next parliament, to which he adjourned the diſpute, and directed the prebendaries to attend and defend their privileges, and to make themſelves maſters of the ſtate of this queſtion, when Conan Augi was patron. It ſeems, however, as if it was not then determined; for in the next year the biſhop renewed his claim, and the prebendaries were again directed

directed to ſearch for precedents. The archbiſhop of Canterbury, probably inſtigated by the biſhop of Chicheſter, now claimed, from his metropolitical authority, a right of viſitation; but the king iſſued his prohibition, forbidding him to do any act that might infringe the rights of that chapel: this writ was entered in the clauſe roll. The next year the king being informed, that notwithſtanding his prohibition, the archbiſhop perſiſted in his intent of viſitation; he by a writ to Stephen Sprot, then conſtable of the caſtle, directed him not to permit the archbiſhop, or any from him, to come within the caſtle, to viſit or exerciſe any eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within the free chapel. In the 31ſt of the ſame reign, the archbiſhop cited one of the prebendaries for exerciſing that office, on the king's preſentation, without being admitted by him or the biſhop of Chicheſter, during the ſuit and queſtion in the king's courts. The king iſſued his prohibition in defence of the rights of the crown, whilſt things thus remained unſettled. The archdeacon of Lewes attempted alſo to viſit this place, but was ſtopped by the king's order. In the 33d year of the ſame king, the archbiſhop having excommunicated the keeper of Haſtings caſtle, for his obedience to the royal order, in refuſing him admittance to viſit the chapel, and during the abſence of the keeper cauſing his commiſſioners to viſit it, and place therein a dean; the king thereupon iſſued a writ to ſummon the archbiſhop perſonally to appear before him at a day, to anſwer theſe high contempts to his crown and dignity; and another writ was ſent to Robert de Burgherſh, the conſtable of Dover caſtle, to go to Haſtings, and to enquire into the truth of the premiſes, remove the new dean there placed unduly, to appoint another in his room, and to certify him, the next parliament, of all his proceedings therein. How this mattter then terminated, does not appear; but in the reign of Hen. VI. the chapel, with its appendages, was put under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Chicheſter and the archdeacon.

This drawing, which repreſents the weſtern view, as ſeen by the ſea-ſide, on the way from Eaſt-Bourne, was drawn anno 1760.



Hastings Castle, Sussex. Pl. 2.

HASTINGS CASTLE. Pl. II.

THE former plate exhibited this caſtle as it appears at a diſtance when viewed from the ſea-ſhore. This repreſents it as ſeen on the land ſide; it was taken from a ſtation on the top of the cliff, a little on the north-weſt of the ruins. From a plan purpoſely drawn by an ingenious friend, the following dimenſions are taken:

THE artificial parts of this fortreſs are in ſhape neareſt two ſides of an oblike ſpherical triangle, having the point of the angle rounded off. The baſe, or ſouth ſide completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff, in length meaſuring about 400 feet, which ſeems to have had no wall or other fortification: indeed, ſuch would have been entirely unneceſſary, nature having made it ſufficiently inacceſſible on that ſide, which is oppoſite the ſea. Its eaſt ſide is made by a plain wall, without tower or other defence. This wall meaſures nearly 300 feet. Its adjoining ſide, which faces the north-weſt, is about the ſame length as the rock, namely, 400 feet; a perpendicular let fall upon the ſouth ſide, or rock, from the angle formed by the junction of the walls, meaſures about 260 feet; conſequently, the area included, is nearly one acre and a fifth. It is to be obſerved that this calculation is not given as exact, the curvature of the figure being very irregular.

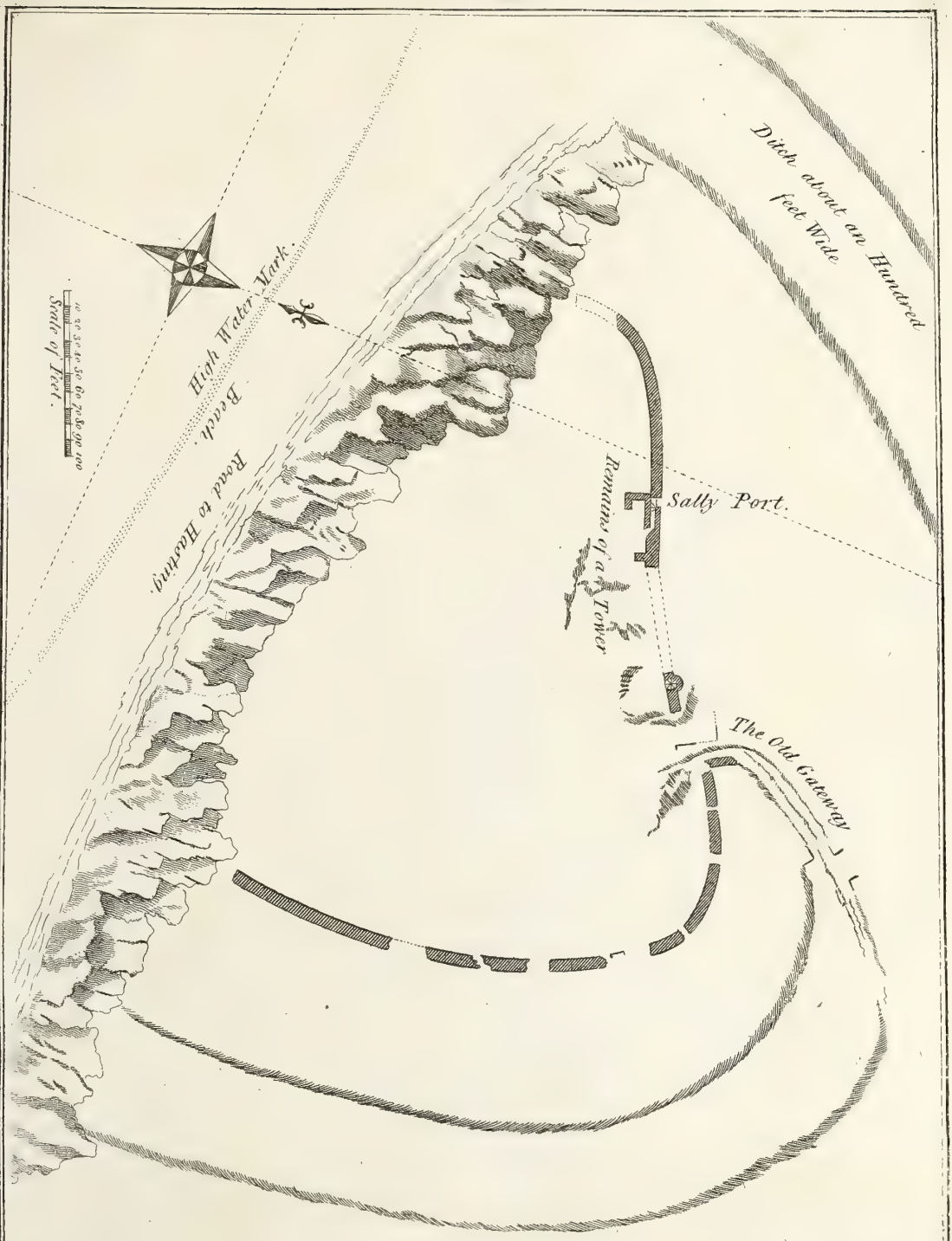
THE walls, which are no where entire, are about 8 feet thick. The gate-way was on the north ſide, near the northernmoſt angle —It is now demoliſhed. Near it, to the weſtward, is the remains of a ſmall tower, encloſing a circular flight of ſtairs; and on the ſame ſide, farther on to the weſt, is a ſally port, and ruins of another tower. At the diſtance of about 100 feet, from the eaſt ſide, there ran a ditch encompaſſing it as far as the gate; the breadth of this ditch was 100 feet: both the ditch and the interval, between it and the wall, ſeem to have narrowed by degrees as they approached the gate, and to have terminated under it.

ON the north-weſt ſide there was a ditch of the ſame breadth, commencing at the cliff oppoſite the weſternmoſt angle, and bearing

away almoſt due north, leaving a plain ſpace between it and the wall, which, oppoſite the ſally port, was 180 feet broad. This ditch loſes itſelf in the country. The caſtle and rape of Haſtings, which always accompanied it, belonged to the earls of Ewe, in Normandy, deſcendants from a natural ſon of Rich. firſt duke of Normandy. Rob. the firſt earl to whom it was given, was one of the chief counſellors to Wil. the Conqueror, by whom many other large eſtates were ſettled on him. He left this honour to his ſon Wil. whoſe ſon Hen. upon levying the aid for marrying the daughter of king Hen. II. certified that his father in the preceding reign was enfeoffed with 65 knights fees, of which he then had 56 in this rape of Haſtings, for which he paid £.40. He left only one daughter and heir; ſhe marrying Ralph de Yeſſendon, had by him a ſon and heir, Wil. who after his father's death, adhering to the king of France, and his mother Alice having otherwiſe forfeited her eſtate to the crown, Hen. III. in the 29th year of his reign, ſeized upon it, and gave it to prince Edw. his ſon. Peter de Savoy, uncle to Q. Eleanor, being then in great favour at court, Hen. in the 31ſt year of his reign, committed the keeping of the caſtle and honour to him: after his deceaſe, the king cauſing his ſon to reſign it to him, exchanged it with John de Dreux, earl of Richmond, for certain lands belonging to the honour of Richmond, which Peter de Savoy had paſſed to the king. In his poſterity it for ſome time continued. Anno 1299, it was again in the crown, and was by Edw. I. granted to John of Britain; and in 1343, by Edw. III. to John duke of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, to hold to him and his heirs: he afterwards, anno 46 of the ſame king, ſurrendered it to the crown; and Hen. IV. anno 1412, granted it to Sir John Pelham, after the death of Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland, to whom it had been granted for life: by him it was conveyed to Tho. Hoo, afterwards lord Hoo; which conveyance was confirmed by letters patent of Hen. IV. in the 33d year of his reign.

Anno 1461, ſir Tho. Hoo conveyed it to ſir Wil. Haſtings; and Edw. IV. anno 1462, confirmed this grant by his letters patent. By this family it was enjoyed till the reign of Rich. III. when, by the attainder of lord Haſtings, it was forfeited to the crown; but

was



Hastings Castle Sussex.



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Herstmonceaux Castle, Sussex. Pl. 1.

was reſtored to his ſon by Hen. VII. in the year 1591, and confirmed to him by the royal patent of Hen. VIII. in the 7th year of his reign.

It was conveyed by the earl of Huntingdon, Edw. and Geo. Haſtings, to Tho. Pelham, of Laughton, Eſq. with the manor of Crowhurſt, Burwaſh, and Berelham, in conſideration of the ſum of £.2500, and a reſerved rent of £.13. 6s. 8d. per ann. which rent ſtill continues to be paid. The perpetuity of it was granted and confirmed by James I. anno 1605. In this family it has remained ever ſince, and at preſent it belongs to Thomas lord Pelham, to whom it was bequeathed by the late duke of Newcaſtle.

This drawing was made anno 1759.

HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. Pl. I.

THIS manor*, according to Camden†, belonged, in the reign of king Hen. II. to a gentleman named de Herſt (probably from this place, which is in the midſt of the weald of Suſſex) whoſe widow Idonea was a benefactreſs‡ to the nuns of Robert's Bridge in this county; they had iſſue Waleran de Herſt, whoſe ſon Wil. aſſumed the name of Monceaux, probably his mother's name; and that ſhe was heireſs of a family ſeated at Compton Monceaux in Hampſhire, for that eſtate appears to have belonged to the deſcendants of this William; and Maud, daughter and heir of his grandſon ſir John de Monceaux, brought it to her huſband ſir John Fynes, together with this manor called Herſtmonceaux, which, upon the death of her ſaid father, was found to be held of Johanna de Britania, counteſs of Richmond (no doubt as of her honor of Pevenſey of the eagle) by the ſervice of two knights fees and a half, and, as is added, by the gift of the ſaid counteſs; which, if taken in the ſtrict ſenſe, would quite overturn the aſſertions of Camden and the beſt heralds§, who

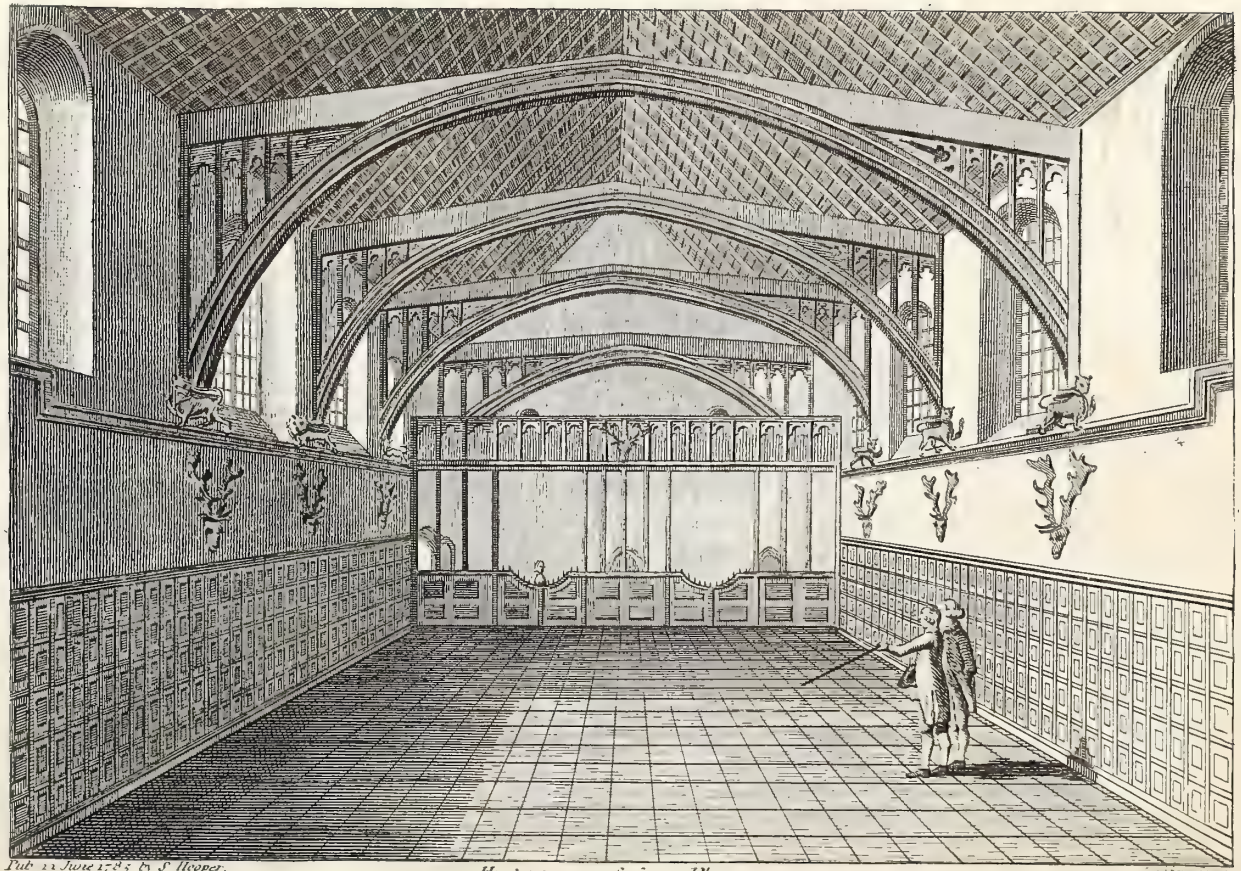
* As by poſterior rent-rolls of that honour it appears to be then held of it. † Vide Camden's Britannia. ‡ Pedigree by ſir Richard St. George Norry, temp. Eliz. and approved by Camden, penes lord Dacre; it is finely illuminated and has many curious copies of old deeds and records; it is the pedigree of the Fynes's family. § Ditto pedigree.

ſay

ſay that it did, as above-mentioned, belong to the de Herſts, in Hen. II.'s time, giving a regular deduction of their deſcent: however this be, Maud, daughter, and at length by her brother's death heir of ſir John de Monceaux, brought it to her huſband ſir John de Fynes about the middle of the reign of K. Edw. II. which ſir John de Fynes deſcended of a very illuſtrious family, his anceſtor ſir Wil. de Fynes, lord Fynes in the Bolonois*, coming over with K. Wil. the conqueror, to whom he is ſaid to have been kinſman, and by whom he was inveſted with the great office of hereditary conſtable of Dover caſtle, then accounted the key of the kingdom; from this ſir Wil. deſcended Ingelram de Fynes †, who lived in the reign of Rich. I. and was ſlain at the ſiege of Acon in the holy land, and had married Sybilla de Tingri, daughter and heir of Pharamus of Bologne, lord of Tingri, grandſon of Gallfrid, fourth ſon of Euſtace earl of Bologne, brother of Godfrey of Bologne, king of Jeruſalem, by whom he had iſſue ſir Wil. de Fynes, to whom K. John ‡ gave the manor of Wendover, in Buckinghamſhire, then of great value as well as command, in exchange for the hereditary office of conſtable of Dover caſtle: this ſir Wil. de Fynes married Agnes de Dammartin § daughter of Alberic II. ſovereign count of Ponthieu, by whom ſhe had ſir Ingelram de Fynes, lord of Wendover, who, by Iſabella, daughter of Jaques de Conde ſeigneur de Conſe, in France, had ſir Wil. de Fynes his eldeſt ſon and heir, and ſir Giles de Fynes, of whom and his poſterity we ſhall ſoon particularly ſpeak. Sir Wil. de Fynes, the elder brother, had iſſue ſir John de Fynes, who falling under the diſpleaſure of K. Edw. II. for harbouring || Edmond Mortimer (his ſiſter's ſon) who had eſcaped out of the tower of London, in his eſtate in the Bolonois; his manor of Wendover and other lands here in England were ſeized upon by the crown; and thereupon retiring into France, and being in the next reign accuſed of ſiding with the French, all thoſe eſtates were granted away to others;

* Vide Lambard's, Philpot's, and Harris's Hiſtories of Kent. † Aforeſaid pedigree by Richard St. George. ‡ Extract from a record in ditto pedigree, and Dugdale's Baronage. § Pere Anſelm's Genealogies of France, and Morreri's Dictionary. || Holingſhead's Chronicle and ditto pedigree.

though



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Herstmonceaux, Sussex, Pl. 2.

though it does not appear that he was attainted: from henceforth however this branch entirely ſettled in France, being lords of Fynes* and Tingri.—This ſir John de Fynes married Iſabel, 6th daughter of Guy de Dampievre, earl of Flanders, by whom he left iſſue Robert de Fynes, who was one of the moſt eminent perſons of his time; ſo that in the reign of K. John of France he was promoted to the high office of conſtable of that † kingdom, which he executed with great reputation; and at length, when grown old, he reſigned, worn out with long ſervice; and dying without iſſue, Joan his ſiſter, wife of John de Chatillon earl of St. Paul, became his heir.

THE plate hereto annexed, ſhews the ſouth-weſt view of the caſtle.

HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. PL. II.

BUT to return to ſir Gyles de Fynes ‡, 2d ſon of ſir Ingelram de Fynes, and of Iſabella de Conde his wife: this ſir Giles the 54th Hen. III. obtained a licence to go to the holy land, and his name is recorded in a roll of the 29th Edw. I. amongſt the knights § of Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, who were ſummoned to attend that king in his wars: he married Sybilla, daughter and heir of John Filiol, of Old Court in Suſſex, (not far from Herſtmonceaux) for which manor he obtained a charter of free warren; and by the ſaid Sybilla had iſſue John de Fynes, whoſe ſon ſir John de Fynes, by his marriage with Maud de Monceaux, acquired the manor of Herſtmonceaux, as before mentioned, which he and his poſterity henceforward made their principal reſidence. Sir Wil. Fynes his grandſon, who lies buried in Herſtmonceaux church, under a flat ſtone ornamented with braſs, according to the faſhion of thoſe times, had iſſue two ſons, ſir Roger and ſir James, both eminent warriors in the reigns of Hen. V. and VI. whom they ſerved in the French wars; and ſir James, the younger brother, was at length created lord Say, and made lord high treaſurer of England, and from him lineally de-

* Anſelm's Genealogies of France, and Morreri's Dict. † Ditto and Froſſard's Chronicle. ‡ Pedigree by Richard St. George aforeſaid. § From a record in the pell office, ſetting forth their ſervices and the number of ſoldiers they at different times had with them.

ſcends the preſent viſcount Say and Seal. Sir Roger, the elder brother, was treaſurer of the houſehold to K. Hen. VI. and it was he who built the noble edifice now ſtanding here; for which purpoſe, he, in the firſt year of the ſaid king, obtained licence to embattle and kernelate * here, and to enlarge the park with 100 acres. He had iſſue ſir Richard Fynes, his eldeſt ſon, who married the lady Joan, daughter of ſir Tho. Dacre, eldeſt ſon of Tho. lord Dacre, and as heir to her ſaid grandfather, baroneſs Dacre, in whoſe right he ſat in parliament as lord Dacre, and died 2d Rich. III. He was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by Tho. his grandſon, who died 25th Hen. VIII. and lies buried under a noble monument in Herſtmonceaux church; and, by a like fatality, of loſing his eldeſt ſon in his own life-time, was ſucceeded by his grandſon Tho. which Tho. lord Dacre, in the year 1541, the 33d of Hen. VIII. going one night with other young folks who were with him at Herſtmonceaux, to take a deer out of his neighbour ſir Nicholas Pelham's park, a frolick uſual enough in thoſe times, and the company by ſome chance being divided, a fray happened between the park-keepers and the party, with which he was not†, in which one of the keepers received an unfortunate blow, of which after ſome days he died: this was adjudged murther, and that not only in thoſe of the party, who were preſent at the fact, but alſo in ſtrictneſs of law as to thoſe of it who were abſent; and in conſequence thereof this Tho. lord Dacre ſuffered death for the ſame: his fate, however, as all our hiſtorians ‡ ſay, was much lamented on account of his youth, being only 24 years of age, and the fair character he had always borne; for which reaſon and from the particularity of the caſe, the king's inexorable rigour in not ſhewing him mercy was much diſapproved; but, as Camden in particular ſays, it was his great eſtate which the greedy courtiers gaped after that cauſed them to puſh on his deſtruction (but they miſſed of it, it being on examination too ſtrongly entailed). He left iſſue two ſons, Tho. who died young, and Gregory, and a daughter Margaret, who were reſtored in blood the 1ſt of Elizabeth; which Margaret, on the death of her brother Gregory lord Dacre, the 37th

* Cart. de anno 1mo Regis Hen. VI. No. 21. † Vide lord chief juſtice Hale's pleas of the crown. ‡ Camden's Eliz. Stow, Holingſhead, Godwin.

of



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Herstmonceaux. Sussex. Pl. 3

of Eliz. ſucceeded to his honour and eſtates*, and among others to this caſtle and manor of Herſtmonceaux, being then the wife of Sampſon Lennard, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of John Lennard, Eſq; of Knol and Clavering in Kent, ſheriff of that county the 12th Eliz. This Sampſon Lennard, and the lady Dacre his wife, lived much at Herſtmonceaux, and were remarkable for their noble houſekeeping and hoſpitality, and embelliſhed the houſe by coſtly chimney-pieces in the beſt rooms, ornamented according to the faſhion of thoſe times with their coats of arms, creſts, and ſupporters; which Sampſon, by grant † from K. James I. had the place and precedence of the eldeſt ſon of a baron, and died anno 1615. Sir Henry Lennard, their eldeſt ſon (knighted at the taking of Cales) ſucceeded to the title of lord Dacre on the death of his mother, anno 1611. He had iſſue Rich. Lennard, lord Dacre, who lived here, and is buried in this church; who by his firſt wife had iſſue Francis, who ſucceeded him, and by his ſecond wife had Rich. Lennard, to whom ‡ ſir Rich. Barrett lord Newburgh and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, temp. Cha. I. left his manor of Bellhouſe in Eſſex, on condition that he took the name and arms of Barrett; which Rich. was great-grandfather of the preſent lord Dacre. This view ſhews the great hall of the caſtle.

HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. Pl. III.

FRANCIS lord Dacre his eldeſt brother lived much at Herſtmonceaux, and left iſſue Tho. his eldeſt ſon, who, 26th Cha. II. was created earl of Suſſex; he alſo lived much here, and ornamented the beſt apartments with handſome cielings of ſtucco work, and with a great deal of fine carving by Gibbons; having, however, contracted great debts by falling into the expenſive faſhions of Cha. II.'s court (to whom he was lord of the bed-chamber, and whoſe natural daughter, the lady Anne Fitz Roy, he had married) and by deep play, he at length became ſo entangled in his affairs, that, a few years before his death, he ſold this ſeat and eſtate to —— Naylor,

* Collins's Claims to Baronies. † Ditto. ‡ Fuller's Engliſh Worthies and pedigrees of the family, coll. arm. brought down to the preſent lord Dacre.

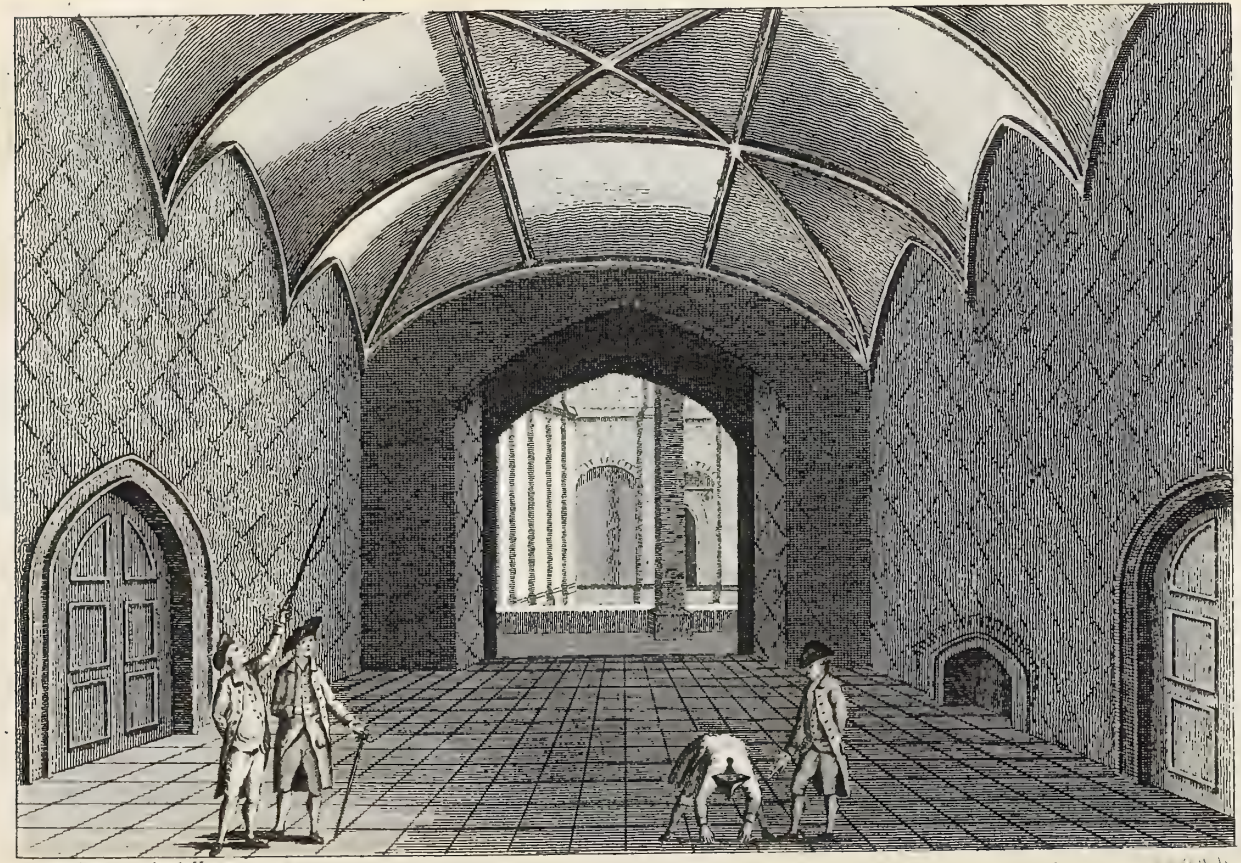
Eſq.

Eſq. This earl, who died anno 1615, left iſſue two daughters his heirs, lady Barbara (who married Cha. Shelton, lieutenant-general in the French ſervice and Grand Croix de St. Louis, and died without iſſue anno 1741) and lady Anne, who (at length upon the death of her elder ſiſter, as ſole heir to her father, became baroneſs Dacre) married, firſt, to her couſin Rich. Barrett Lennard, of Bellhouſe in Eſſex, and by him was mother of Tho. the preſent lord Dacre; 2dly, to to Hen. Roper lord Teynham; and laſtly, to the honourable Rob. Moore, by both whom ſhe had iſſue.

—— NAYLOR, Eſq. becoming by purchaſe thus poſſeſſed of Herſtmonceaux, made it his principal reſidence; he married a ſiſter of the late duke of Newcaſtle, but dying without iſſue left it to his ſiſter, wife of —— Hare, biſhop of Chicheſter, and her heirs. The biſhop lived much here; and this ſeat is now the property of Francis Hare Naylor, Eſq. their ſon. This plate exhibits the ſouth view of the green court.

HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. Pl. IV.

THIS caſtle encloſes three courts, a large one and two ſmall ones; the entrance is on the ſouth front, through the great gatehouſe, which leads into a ſpacious court cloiſtered round. On the north ſide is the hall, which is very large, and much reſembling thoſe of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge that have not been modernized, the fire-place being in the middle of the room, and the butteries at the lower end. At the upper or eaſtern end of this hall, lie 3 handſome rooms, one of them 40 feet long; theſe lying one with another conſtitute the beſt apartment in the caſtle; beyond them is the chapel, ſome parlours for common uſe, with rooms for the upper ſervants, compoſing the eaſt front. The grand ſtairs, which lie beyond the hall, occupy an area of 40 feet ſquare. The kitchen, which is beyond the ſtair-caſe, to the weſt, is large, and, as well as the hall and chapel, goes up in height to the upper ſtory of the houſe. The offices belonging to it are very ample, and the oven in the bakehouſe is 14 feet diameter: the left ſide of the ſouth front beyond



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Herstmonceaux, Sussex Pl. 4.

beyond the great gatehouſe is occupied by a long waſte room like a gallery in old times, and ſeems as if intended for a ſtable, in caſe the caſtle was beſieged, and it was found neceſſary to bring the horſes or other cattle into a place of ſecurity. Underneath the eaſtern corner tower in the ſame front is an octagonal room, which was formerly the priſon, in the midſt is a ſtone poſt with a large chain, and in one of the corners of the room is a door into a privy. Above ſtairs is a ſuit of rooms ſimilar to thoſe of the beſt apartment over which it ſtands. The chambers on this floor are ſufficient to lodge a garriſon, and one is bewildered in the different galleries that lead to them, in every one of the windows of which is painted on glaſs the alant or wolf dog, the ancient ſupporters of the family of Fynes; many private winding ſtair-caſes, curiouſly conſtructed in brick-work, without any timber, communicate with theſe galleries. The towers on each ſide of the gatehouſe on the ſouth front, are 84 feet high. The ſouth and north fronts of the caſtle are 206 feet and a half long, and the eaſt and weſt fronts meaſure 214 feet and a half.

By an old ſurvey of this eſtate, taken in the reign of Q. Eliz. remaining in the evidence room here, there is an account of the ſtate of the caſtle at that time; it is there ſaid that the moat which encompaſſes it on the ſouth, weſt, and north ſides, and is now dry, was formerly full of water, but drained for health ſake not long before that time, as was the pool on the eaſt ſide, which waſhed the walls of the houſe. This caſtle is entirely built with brick, and as it is one of the oldeſt edifices of that material in the kingdom (ſince its diſuſe after the Romans left the iſland) ſo is it one of the completeſt, there being not the leaſt flaw or crack in any part of it. The walls are of great thickneſs; the windows and door-caſes, water-tables, and copings, are of ſtone.

The caſtle of Herſtmonceaux ſtands in a pleaſant park, well diverſified by hill and vale, finely wooded with old trees, and well watered by clear pools, and from it there is a fine view over the adjacent rich level of Pevenſey (in the midſt of which on a little riſe, is the town and ancient ruined caſtle of Pevenſey): the ſea appears in front, ſouthward of the hills towards Haſtings to the eaſt; and the ſouth

downs riſe mountain-like at ſome diſtance to the weſt. The caſtle is ſeated near the ſouthern edge of the park, and rather in the loweſt part of it; the ſoil is however very dry.

This view ſhews the porter's lodge.

SAINT JAMES'S HOSPITAL, LEWES.

WHEN, or by whom, this hoſpital was founded, is not known. Tanner ſays, near the gate of the monaſtery (i. e. Lewis priory) was an hoſpital for 13 poor brethren and ſiſters, dedicated to St. James. Leland, in his Collectanea, calls it a cell to the priory of Lewes; but no notice is taken of it as ſuch in the Monaſticon: nor is there any account of it, either in the augmentation or firſt fruits office; although, in a marginal note, Tanner refers to a manuſcript record in the latter.

That this is part of the hoſpital mentioned by the biſhop, ſeems indubitable, not only from its name and ſituation, but alſo from the denomination of the lane leading to it, and of two old houſes which ſtood there within theſe 30 years: theſe were always called the Spital-lane, and Spital-houſes. The materials of the laſt which remained of theſe buildings, were, about that time, employed in converting the chancel of the chapel into a dwelling-houſe for a poor woman.

The walls of this hoſpital have from time to time, been pulled down and carried away, for the ſake of the ſtones; every tenant deſtroying a little. Yet a clergyman who reſides near the ſpot, ſays the foundations of the chapel were till lately viſible: from them he judges it was a regular building, conſiſting of a nave, two ſide aiſles, and a chancel.

From a ground plot of what remains, made by a gentleman of Lewes, it appears this building was pretty large, running back from the ſtreet, towards the weſt, 144 feet, the chancel included. On the north ſide of, and near the chapel, there ſeems to have been the foundation of ſome large building; perhaps, the cells or apartments of the



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Ll.eake, Sc.

St. James's Hospital, Sussex.



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St. Johns Church, Sussex.

the brothers and ſiſters. This was a right angled parallelogram, 18 feet broad from eaſt to weſt, and 60 long: its eaſt ſide ſtood 34 feet weſt of the eaſtern end of the chancel.

The preſent tenant has taken up a great many foundations, but does not remember their ſituation; and it is now impoſſible to trace them out, the ground having been, ſince their removal, digged up: he however recollected one, which was a large buttreſs. This, from the ſpot he pointed out, ſeems to have been the north-weſt extremity of the building, and belonged, in all probability, to the north aiſle of the chapel: it ſtood about 115 feet weſt of what is now the weſt end of the chancel. What was the value of the eſtates belonging to this hoſpital, or to whom they were granted at the diſſolution, I can no where find. The ruin, with its ſite, at preſent belongs to the earl of Thanet.

This view repreſents the chancel, being all that at preſent remains: its breadth is 15, and length 34 feet. It is now uſed for a granary and ſtable. This drawing was taken in the year 1762.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SUB CASTRO, NEAR LEWES.

THIS church is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Its architecture is apparently of the ſame date as that of the wall ſurrounding the area of the caſtle, having in ſome places the ſtones laid herring-bone or zig-zag faſhion, like ſome part of Guildford caſtle. It has, moreover, ſeveral marks of Saxon origin: its ſmall lights, or windows, near the roof, at preſent ſtopped up; the deſcent into the weſt end by ſeveral ſteps; its circular door now covered by a porch; with many other corroborating circumſtances. This church was originally much larger than at preſent; and, as ſome conceive, was in the ſhape of a croſs, with the tower in the center. The remains, however, of the chancel may be ſtill traced out, and the marks of the former roof, which was higher than the preſent one, are viſible on the tower. Near the center of the north wall, towards the ground, there are the remains of what ſeems to have been a door-way, or old window, now filled up. The ſpring ſtones of the arch are apparent in the wall.

CAMDEN

CAMDEN deſcribes this church as in a ruinous condition, and overgrown with brambles. It was, however, afterwards contracted and repaired; probably in the year 1635, as a ſmall ſtone tablet, having that date, is fixed near the porch on the ſouth wall; on it are thus rudely cut, and uncouthly ſpelt, the names of the perſons who, perhaps, were church-wardens when it was done.

1635.
EƆWARƆ o M
IƆƆLTON o I-E'N
ARI o SAMAN

THE ſtile of the repairs, particularly on the north front, where the parts of the old wall which had fallen down, are patched up with alternate ſquares of ſtones and flints, agrees well with the above date.

THIS church is, however, more particularly famous for an ancient inſcription, reported to have been originally placed over the arch leading into the chancel; but when the church was repaired, ſet in the outſide of the ſouth wall, where it now remains, and may be ſeen as in the view.

THIS ancient inſcription, which is of the monumental kind, is ſemi-circular, being cut on 15 ſtones of different ſizes. The 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th, are in modern characters, done, in all likelihood, when they were laſt ſet up, to replace others deſtroyed by time or accidents. The 12th ſtone is more modern than the remainder, which are very ancient, in a ſort of Saxon character, rudely and deeply cut. The whole may be thus read:

Clauditur hic Miles, Danorum regia proles
Mangnus nomen ei, Mangnæ nota progeniei
Deponens Mangnum, ſe moribus induit agnum,
Prepete pro vita, fit parvulus anchorita.

The purport of which is, "Here lies a knight, of the royal race of Denmark, named Mangnus, whoſe name is an index of his noble lineage; he nevertheleſs, laying aſide his greatneſs, aſſumed an humble

ble and lamb-like deportment, changing the active life of a ſoldier for that of a humble anchorite."

It ſeems ſingular, that though the ſole conceit of this punning inſcription turns on the word Magnus, no ſuch word is to be found in the whole epitaph, the name of the deceaſed being ſpelt Mangnus, and that ſame unlucky n intervening between the a and g in every caſe. The diameter of this ſemi-circle, taking in the two extreme ends of the ſtones, meaſures about 7 feet 9 inches. An ancient grave-ſtone, on which a handſome croſs is engraved, has lately been ſet upright within the ſemi-circle. This ſtone lay long in the belfry. The tradition of the neighbourhood is, that Mangnus was a Daniſh general, and commanded a large party of his countrymen, who made an incurſion into theſe parts, in which expedition he was wounded and taken priſoner, and all his men ſlain; that being kindly taken care of, he was converted to chriſtianity, or, at leaſt, if before a chriſtian, he then became an anchorite; but the ſtory adds, his wounds ſoon brought him to the grave. The place where he was taken, is ſaid to be in a field behind the caſtle, called Walling; perhaps a corruption of Wall-end, that is, the end of the wall, or works of the caſtle. As to the period when this event happened, both hiſtory and tradition are ſilent. Near this ſpot there is a ſquare camp, ſuppoſed, from its figure, to be Roman, thoſe of the Danes being generally round. In this church-yard, on an altar tomb, is the following inſcription on one Thomas Blunt, a barber of Lewes, who gave to the town a cup, and ſeveral other benefactions. His will was dated 26 Auguſt, 1611, and was proved the 26 September in the ſame year.

In obitum Thomæ Blunt Leweicenſis ex ſocietate Duodecim qui eidus Sep. placide in Domino Obdormivit

Clauditur hoc tumulo corpus, requieſcit in alto
Spiritus. Hic vivit moriens qui dona reliquit
Mechanicis miſeris ſociis ludique magiſtris
Craterem ſociis ſtatuit ſeu pignus amoris
Treſque minas miſeris, totidem ludique magiſtris
Munere perpetuo repetendas quolibet anno.

Mechanicis quoque quinque quater donavit egeniis
Grates præſtandas ſub pignore reſtituenda
Dona dedit, doniſque datis datur ipſe ſepulchro
Dona dedit, dando cæleſtia dona recepit.

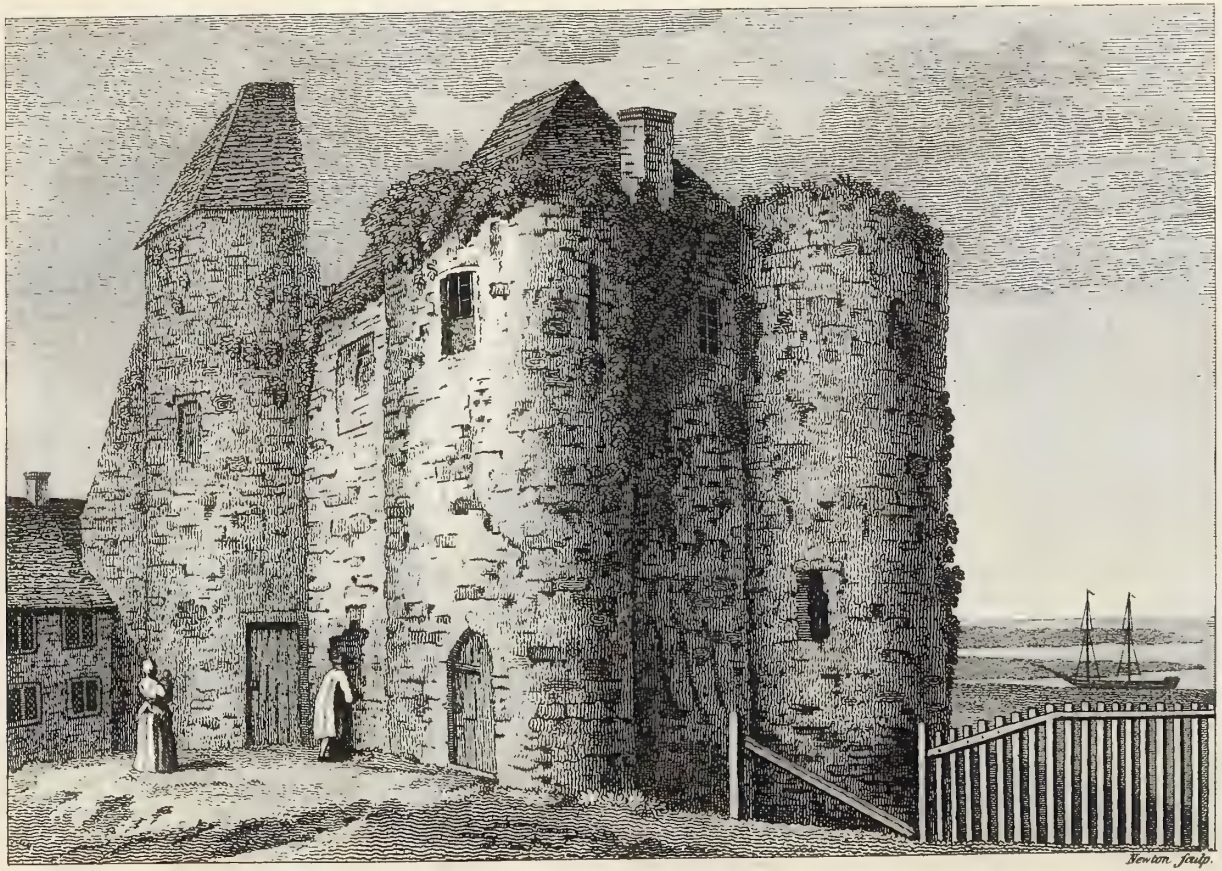
In memory whereof, Elizabeth his wife, hath erected this monument.

IPRES TOWER, AT RYE.

THE following account of this tower, included in the deſcription of the town of Rye, wherein it ſtands, is given by Jeakes, in a note to his charters of the cinque ports. Publiſhed, A. D. 1728.

Rye, or Rie, ſometimes wrote Rhie, in Latin Ria and Rhia; I cannot conclude to derive its name from Rie, the corn ſo called, (as Rieton in Warwickſhire, in the opinion of Dugdale) becauſe the ſoil thereabout is not very proper to bear it, ſo the people there are generally averſe to it. Nor will I affirm the name came from the rivulet Ree, before remembered in Winchelſea, nor from Rhe or Rey, ſometimes uſed for a river; though the river of Rother on the eaſt, and the creek of the ſea like a river running up on the weſt into the country, between Peaſmarſh and Udimer, called Tillingham water, from a farm in Peaſemarſh ſide, which it waſheth, meeting together with the ſaid Ree, and running out into the ſea at the ſouth eaſt (and formerly more ſouth) ſide of the town, might be ſuppoſed to have firſt occaſioned the name. But it ſeems to me rather to take the name from the Britiſh word Rhy, ſignifying a ford, or as ſome ſay, a bay; in reference to the former, importing the place where the rivers of Rother and Ree were yet fordable; and to the latter, the ſituation of the town in the bottom, or middle of the bay, made by the ſea, between the cliff at Beachy and thoſe at Folkſtone, from whence the ſea over againſt Rye, and near the ſhore, is ſtill called Rye bay. This ancient town is compact as a little city, ſtored with buildings, and conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, as the lower or longer ſtreet (in which ſtandeth the grammar ſchool, built by Tho. Peacock, gent. one of the jurats of the town, anno 1636; and by his will,

Sept.



Ipres Tower; the Prison at Rye

Pub.d 14 May 1785 S. Hooper.

Sept. 10, 1638, deviſed to that uſe, and by order thereof, and ſettlement of his executors, enjoying the yearly revenue of £.35.) beſides which, in the middle ſtreet, the butchery (where is the market place, with the town-hall) and the Watch-bell ſtreets, with ſome croſs ſtreets, running from one to the other. It is built on a little hill, now waſhed on the ſouth-weſt, ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, eaſt, and north-eaſt ſides of the town, by the flux and reflux of the ſea, but eſpecially on the two latter, where hath been waſhed away ſome ſtreets, the Baddings gate and wall leading therefrom to the Land gate; yet the compaſs of the town may be about 271 rods; beautified with a large church, called St. Mary's, the goodlieſt edifice of that kind in the counties of Kent and Suſſex, the cathedrals excepted; incloſed with walls as Cambden ſays, in the time of king Edw. III. There are yet ſtanding, the Land gate, called ſometimes the North-gate, leading into the country towards Kent; the Poſtern gate leading to the new conduit; the Strand gate, or South gate, opening towards Winchelſea, where the old harbour was, though now more frequented on the eaſt ſide of the town; the Gun Garden gate adjoining to Ipres tower, built by Wil. de Ipre, earl of Kent, and from him ſo called; afterwards purchaſed by the corporation, of one Mr. Newbery, about the tenth year of king Hen. VII. and uſed to keep court in, till the building of the town-hall aforeſaid, whence it got the name of the Court-houſe, and then was converted into a priſon. And beſides the chapel of St. Clare (now uſed for a powder houſe) the chauntry of St. Nicholas, the chancel whereof is ſtill kept for an ammunition houſe, whereto it was converted anno 17 Eliz. had a monaſtery of the friers hermites of St. Auguſtines, the chapel whereof is yet ſtanding, erected anno 16 Hen. VIII. and diſſolved by him ſhortly after with the firſt diſſolution, in the 27th year of his reign, becauſe the revenues were not above £.200 per ann. ſo as it had but a ſhort ſtanding, for that it was not elder than the 16th year of that king, I gather from a paſſage I found in the records of this town, in that year, which was thus: "Eodem anno, ſcilicet quarto die Septembris, erect. fuit tegument, fabricæ fratrum heremitorum ſancti Auguſtini infra villam prædictam, ex impenſis cujuſdam Willielmi Marſhe, agricolæ. i. e.

In

In the ſame year, that is to ſay, the fourth day of Sept. was erected the roof of the fabric of the friers heremits of Saint Auguſtine, within the town aforeſaid, at the coſts of one Wil. Marſhe, huſbandman." The town is of beautiful proſpect to look upon any way, a convenient paſſage into Normandy, famous for fiſhing, as good fiſh having been brought to market (before the French ſpoiled the fiſhing grounds) as any where in England, and yet the fiſh keep the name of the town, as Rye herring, to ſell the better in London. An ancient town it is called, and ſo it is, and with its ſiſter town, or twin rather, Winchelſea, (though this had the precedency in its proſperity, and now the priority in its decay and ruins) hath very near ſhared equally in viciſſitudes and misfortunes; for in the time of Edw. the confeſſor, they were both given to the abbot and monks of Fiſchampe (as before noted in Winchelſea) and afterwards re-aſſumed in exchange by king Hen. III. as by the exemplification of another king Henry following, doth plainly appear.

To the above account it is neceſſary to add, that Wil. de Ipre, earl of Kent, lived in the reign of Hen. II. and that the tower yet retains his name, and is ſtill uſed for a priſon.

This view was drawn anno 1784.

KNAP CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands, or rather ſtood, in the rape of Bramber, and not far from the town of Weſt Grinſtead.

At what time, or by whom it was built, as alſo its form and extent, are all particulars equally unknown. With reſpect to the two firſt, it is probable it was erected about the ſame period as moſt of our other ancient caſtles; that is, ſoon after the diviſion of the lands made by the conqueror among his Norman followers; and that its founder was ſome one of the family of Braoſe, to whom all the lands thereabouts then belonged. Reſpecting its form and extent, not even a reaſonable conjecture can be made from its preſent remains; indeed they only ſerve to prove what ſcarcely occurs elſewhere, namely, that here was once a caſtle.

The

Pub. 1st June 1783, by J. Hooper.

Kimp Castle, Sussex.

THE manor of Knap, or Knep, was originally a member of the barony of Brambre, or Bramber, to which it long continued attached; ſo that the account of the ſucceſſive owners of that barony, will include thoſe of Knap caſtle.

AT the conqueror's ſurvey, this lordſhip was in the poſſeſſion of Wm. de Braoſe, or Breoſe, whoſe ſon dying in his life-time, he was ſucceeded by his grandſon, Philip de Braoſe. From him I know not to whom it deſcended; but in the reign of Rich. I. Wm. de Braoſe was ſeiſed, as alſo 2d, 6th, and 8th of K. John; but whether the poſſeſſor in Rich. I.'s reign and 8 John's, were one and the ſame, or a different perſon, does not appear: however, for ſome offence, K. John ſeiſed on the eſtate of Wm. de Braoſe, and granted it to his 2d ſon, Richard earl of Cornwall, who continued ſeiſed thereof moſt part of his father's reign; but a little before that king's death, he reſtored to Reginald de Braoſe, ſon of the laſt mentioned William, great part of his father's eſtate, on his doing fealty. But in this reſtitution, the lordſhip of Brembre was not comprized, but remained either in Richard earl of Cornwall, or in the crown, till the reign of Hen. III. who on Reginald's promiſe to be an obedient ſubject, gave him back the caſtle and honour of Brambre. Alſo, from Reginald, this lordſhip of Knep deſcended to his ſon Wm. de Braoſe, and after his demiſe to his ſon John de Braoſe, who died 16 Hen. III. by a fall from his horſe, leaving one ſon, John de Braoſe, a minor; who left a ſon, Wm. de Braoſe, who married Eve, daughter of Richard, earl of Strigul, and had Wm. de Braoſe living, 30 Edw. I.—35 Edw. I. Wm. de Braoſe, ſon and heir of Wm. de Braoſe, was attached to anſwer to the king for his relief. This Wm. de Braoſe, having obtained the marriage of John, ſon and heir of Roger de Mowbray, for his daughter Aleva, made a ſpecial ſettlement of the caſtle and barony of Brembre (of which this lordſhip of Knep was a member) upon them, and the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten; and in default thereof, upon Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and his heirs.—John de Mowbray, above-mentioned, came into the poſſeſſion of the caſtle and barony of Brembre; but joining in the inſurrection againſt the Spencers, with Tho. earl of Lancaſter,

and other nobles, was beheaded at York, 15 Ed. II. and his wife Aleva impriſoned, till ſhe was obliged to give up her title to this honour of Brembre; as alſo the manors of Knappe, Shorham, Horſham, and Beaubuſſon, to Hugh le Deſpencer, earl of Wincheſter. On the depoſing of Edw. II. his ſon Edw. III. ſenſible of the good ſervices of the family of Mowbray, 1 Edw. III. accepted the fealty of John de Mowbray the ſon, and gave him livery of his father's lands, (Aleva, his mother, had married, 2dly, ſir Rich. Peſhale). He attended that king in two expeditions into Scotland; and when the French hovered on the coaſt, 12 Edw. III. he was appointed to remain at his caſtle of Brembre to defend the coaſts. He married Joan, daughter of Hen. earl of Lancaſter, and died of the peſtilence at York, 4 Oct. 35 Ed. III. leaving John de Mowbray his ſon and heir; who, I ſuppoſe, left Tho. Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who died ſeiſed of this lordſhip, at Venice, 1 Hen. IV. leaving Tho. de Mowbray, earl Marſhall, his ſon and heir; who dying without iſſue, the eſtate paſſed to his brother John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who had one daughter, Anne, married to Rich. duke of York, 2d ſon of Edw. IV. She died without iſſue, and her huſband was made away with in the tower by Rich. III. by which means the inheritance of this great houſe devolved on the families of Berkley and Howard; Iſabel and Margaret, the two daughters of Tho. Mowbray, the firſt duke of Norfolk, marrying into thoſe families; upon the diviſion of which, as I conceive, the honour, caſtle, and barony of Brembre, with its members, fell to the ſhare of the Howard family.

Sir Rob. Howard married Margaret, youngeſt daughter of Tho. de Mowbray, 1ſt duke of Norfolk, and had one ſon, Sir John Howard, created 10 Edw. IV. lord Howard, and 1 Richard III. duke of Norfolk. He married 1ſt, Catherine, daughter of William lord Molines, and had Sir Thomas Howard. Being killed at Boſworth field, 1485, and attainted the 7th of Nov. following, by Hen. VII. his caſtle, barony, honour, lordſhip, town, and borough of Brembre, with other lordſhips and manors, was granted, 1 Hen. VII. to Tho. Weſt, lord Delaware, at the king's will, under a rent of 50l. and by ancient ſervice, 17 Hen. VII. on a proceſs in the exchequer, at the ſuit

ſuit of Tho. earl of Surry, againſt the ſaid Tho. lord Delaware, pleading, that notwithſtanding his being attainted at the ſame time with his father, that attainder was afterwards reverſed, and he reſtored in blood, judgment of recovery paſſed to the ſaid earl. The aforeſaid Tho. was created duke of Norfolk, 2 Hen. VIII. He married Eliz. daughter and heir of Sir Fred. Tilney, and had Tho. duke of Norfolk, attainted 38 Hen. VIII. and impriſoned in the tower till 1ſt Mary, when his attainder was reverſed. He had by his 2d wife, Eliz. daughter of Edw. Stafford, duke of Buckingham, two ſons and one daughter. He died 25 Aug. 1554, 2d Mary. His eldeſt ſon, Hen. was beheaded 38 Hen. VIII. having married Frances, daughter of John earl of Oxford, and left 2 ſons and 3 daughters. Tho. his eldeſt ſon, was reſtored in blood 1ſt Mary; he ſucceeded his grandfather as duke of Norfolk, and was attainted and beheaded 15 Eliz.

I OBSERVE that 1 Edw. VI. ſir Tho. Seymour, knt. had a grant of the honour of Brembre, with its members and appurtenances, among which was the manor of Knep, in fee-farm. This grant was probably made in conſequence of the attainder of Tho. duke of Norfolk, 38 Hen. VIII. which reverting to the crown on the death of the ſaid ſir Tho. Seymour, who was beheaded 3 Edw. VI. Q. Mary reſtored to Tho. duke of Norfolk, whoſe attainder cauſed this eſtate to revert again to the crown, 15 Eliz. after which I apprehend it never returned into that family; for by an Inquiſitio poſt mortem, amongſt the Bodleian MSS. at Oxford, I find 15 Feb. 18 Eliz. Rich. Nye died ſeiſed, and that it deſcended to Hen. Nye, his ſon and heir. How it paſſed from this family, I know not; but by another Inquiſitio, in the ſame collection of MSS. 12 Jan. 7 Jac. ſir Edw. Carrell died ſeiſed, leaving ſir Tho. Carrell his ſon and heir; who died ſeiſed 13 Jan. 14 Jac. leaving his daughters, Maria and Philippa, his coheirs. Philippa probably obtained this manor on a partition of the eſtate with her ſiſter; for 29 April, 1641, Hen. lord Morley and Monteagle was ſeiſed of this lordſhip, in right of his wife, the ſaid Philippa; who outliving her ſaid huſband, a court-baron was held for this manor, in the name of Philippa, baroneſs Morley and Monteagle, and baroneſs Rye, 9 Oct. 1655. Soon after which, ſhe probably married Gyles Travers,

Travers, Eſq; in whoſe name courts were held, 29 Sept. and 23 Dec. 1657; but whether this manor came to Mr. Travers by marriage or purchaſe, he did not continue long in poſſeſſion of it; for 27 Oct. 1658, John Caryll, Eſq; was the proprietor, and continued ſo to 28 Sept. 1680, incluſive: he died before 12 June, 1682; when Rich. Caryll, Eſq; 3d ſon of John Caryll, Eſq; of Harting in Suſſex, held a court, which continued to be held in his name to 13 Dec. 1693, when his laſt court bears date, May 5, 1701.—he died 17 July, 1704, John Caryll, Eſq; was ſeiſed; his laſt court was 24 April, 1728.—3 April, 1738, Elizabeth Caryll, widow, was owner, and continued ſo to 29 April, 1752. —— Caryll, Eſq; ſold this manor to Wm. Belchier, Eſq; banker in London, who ſoon after alienated it to John Wreker, Eſq; of Horſham, who obtained an act of parliament for ſettling this manor in lieu of other lands; he married —— daughter of James Colebrook, Eſq; banker in London; by whom he had one daughter and ſole heir, Mary, who married ſir Tho. Broughton, bart. the preſent proprietor, in right of his wife.

NEAR Knap caſtle was found, a few years ago, an ancient gold ring, on which is rudely engraved, a doe lying under a tree, and on the inſide in Saxon characters, "Joye Sans Fyn."

THIS view was drawn anno 1775.

LEWES CASTLE.

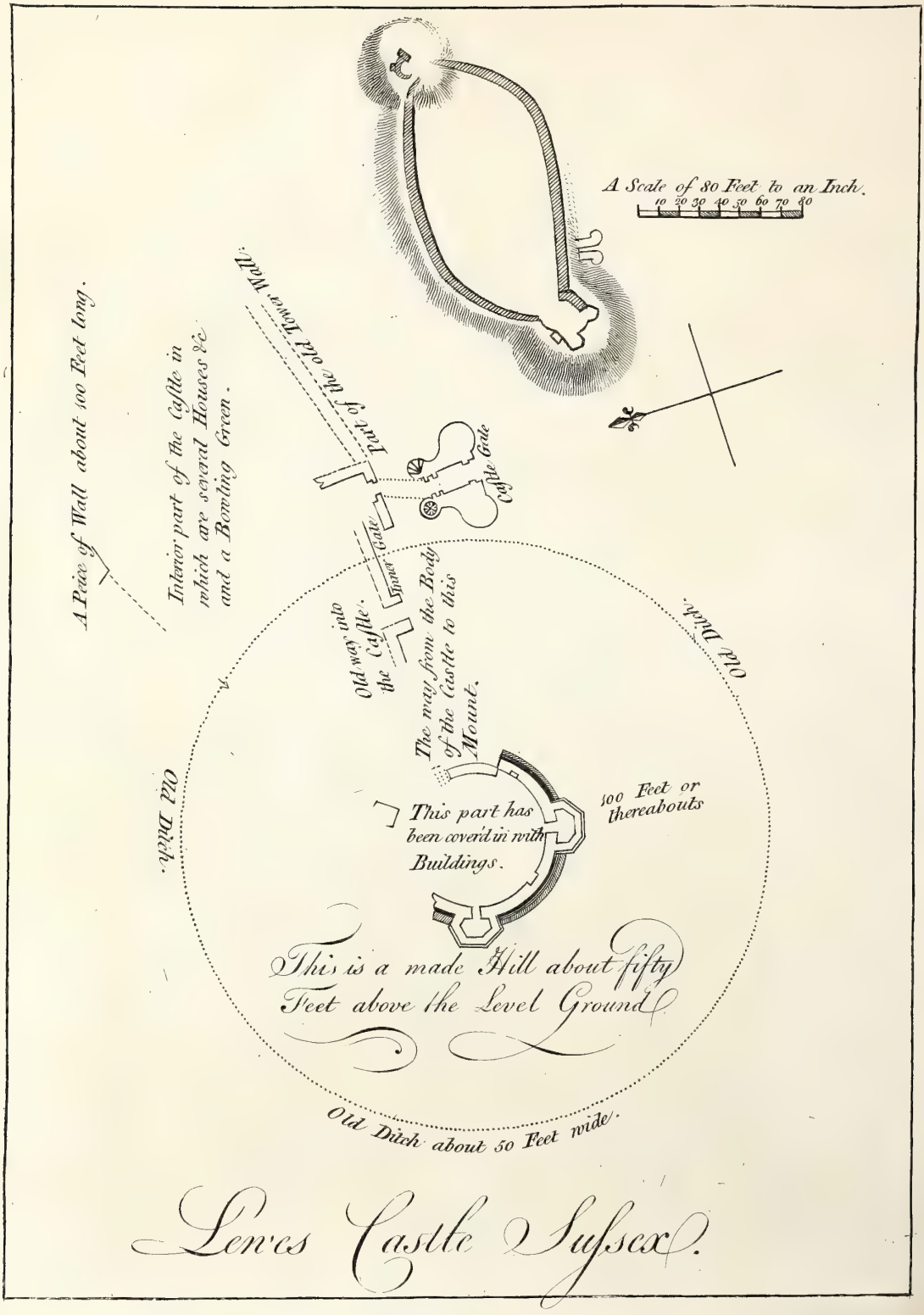
MANY antiquarians have been led by the appearance of the earthen works about this caſtle, to pronounce it originally a Roman fortreſs, and that the two earthen mounts, which are evidently artificial, had on them ſpecula or watch towers. Two mounts in one caſtle, is indeed a peculiarity no where elſe occuring; they are in ancient writings ſtiled the bray mounts. The weſternmoſt is the higheſt; on it now ſtands the remains of the keep of the caſtle.

A CASTLE is mentioned here in the Saxon times, anno 887, or 928, ſo that at the conqueſt, Wm. de Warren, to whom the building of this edifice is attributed by Camden and others, is by ſome ſuppoſed rather to have repaired the old fortreſs, than conſtructed an entire



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Lewis, Castle.



Lewes Castle Sussex.

entire new one; this ſuppoſition however has little more foundation than the bare probability.

The figure of this caſtle was ſomewhat of an irregular oval, or ſhape of a lady's ſhuttle for knotting; the longeſt diameter running nearly N. E. and S. W. having at the extremities of this diameter the two circular mounts above-mentioned, 3 fourths of which were without the walls, which running up them, incloſed only the ſegments next the tower and keep. Within this area were contained all the wards, offices, and lodgings, conſiſting chiefly, as is ſuppoſed, of timber buildings. On the S. ſide, and neareſt the keep, was the great gate or grand entrance, which was ſomewhat advanced before the walls of the caſtle. It was defended by two towers on its S. front, had alſo machicolations, and on the ſide next the caſtle two portculliſes, and a tower in which is a ſtair-caſe. The arch of this gate next the town is pointed, but that on the N. ſide is circular, and of ruder workmanſhip.

At the conqueſt, the town and rape of Lewes were given to Wm. de Warrene as a barony, and he afterwards divided it into 62 knights fees, many of which he beſtowed on his Norman friends and followers, reſerving the town and caſtle to himſelf; and in his family it continued for divers ſucceſſions: but in the reign of Hen. III. John earl of Warren forfeiting his eſtates for ſome miſdemeanor, this manor and ſome other lordſhips were given by that king to Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle; but it was again reſtored to the family of the Warrens by the adherence of another John, his ſucceſſor, to that king's intereſts; and he dying without iſſue, Alice his ſiſter became his heir, and by marriage to Edm. Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, carried it into his family: his ſon Rich. forfeited it to K. Rich. II. who gave it to Tho. Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, whom he made duke of Norfolk. The 9 Edw. II. John earl Warren being excommunicated for adultery, by the biſhop of Chicheſter, he went to that prelate with a party of armed men, four of whom threatened him, on which his ſervants fell on them, and ſeizing the earl and his ſoldiers, impriſoned them. The ſame year John de Warren, by ſpecial grant, dated at Weſtminſter, Thurſday the morrow after the feaſt of St.

Peter and St. Paul, gave the inheritance of all his lands, &c. to the king, and his heirs; among them was the town and caſtle of Lewes, which with ſome other poſſeſſions he obtained back again the next year. In the 19 of Edw. II. this caſtle and town were granted to John de Warren. 22 Rich. II. this caſtle and town were granted to John duke of Exeter, to hold to his heirs-male in capite as parcel of the poſſeſſions of Tho. duke of Norfolk, to whom it had been granted on the forfeiture of Rich. Fitz-Alan above-mentioned. 21 Edw. III. in a MSS. belonging to Mr. Sutcliffe, in the pariſh of Halifax, it is ſaid the laſt earl Warren died 21ſt Edw. III. having no iſſue-male then living, by Maud de Nerford; that ſhe ſurvived him, and held the manor of Sowerby till about the 31 Edw. III. 4 Hen. VI. Edw. Nevil, 4th ſon of Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland, married Eliz. daughter and ſole heir of Rich. Beauchamp, earl of Worceſter, ſon and heir of Wm. Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, about 4th Hen. VI. and in her right was tenant by curteſy of England, of one third of the caſtle and barony or manor. He died the 18th of Oct. 16th Edw. IV. and was ſucceeded in this and many other manors by his 2d ſon ſir Geo. Nevil, his eldeſt ſon dying before him.

The 7th of Hen. VII. Wm. marquis Berkley died, ſeiſed of one fourth of the moiety of this borough and barony, and left it to the king, from whom his brother and heir, Maurice, recovered it, 19th Hen. VII. but did not die ſeiſed thereof, having made partition of it, with Tho. duke of Norfolk, about 15th Hen. VII. In the 8th of Q. Eliz. 21ſt of April, 1566, one 4th of this caſtle and barony was conveyed to Sir Rich. Sackville; and in the 9th K. James, a grant was made from that king to Rich. earl of Dorſet, his heirs and aſſigns forever, of one 4th of this caſtle, town, and barony, &c. in conſideration of 469l. 6s. 9d.½ paid by him into the exchequer. By a MSS. Inquiſ. poſt mortem, in the Bod. Lib. Oxon. 17th Oct. 28th Eliz. ſir Philip Sidney appears to have died ſeiſed of one 4th of theſe premiſes, leaving his daughter Eliz. counteſs of Rutland, his heir; and by another, ſir Edw. Bellingham, knt. died ſeiſed of one 8th, 31ſt March, 3d of K. James. Alſo, that Rich. earl of Dorſet was ſeiſed of one 4th in 1612. 6th K. James I. the whole barony was granted



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Lewis Priory, Sussex. Pl. 1.

Sparrow Sc.

granted to Tho. earl of Suffolk, and lord Wm. Howard, younger ſon to the late duke of Norfolk; and, in the 8th of the ſame reign, half this caſtle and barony was granted by the king to Edw. Nevil, lord Abergavenny, and his heirs, in conſideration of 1000 marks; and the next year a grant was made to Rich. earl of Dorſet, and his heirs, of one 4th part of this caſtle, &c. to him and his heirs for ever.

In the 14th of his preſent majeſty Geo. III. the property of Lewes caſtle was thus divided: one 4th to the duke of Norfolk, one 4th to the duke of Dorſet, and the remaining half to lord Abergavenny. The ſite and ruins were leaſed to Mr. Tho. Friend, for 99 years; he dying, deviſed it by will to his nephew, Mr. Tho. Kempe, who dying without iſſue, his intereſt is veſted in Mr. John Kempe, of Pangdean.

The remains of the keep were converted into a ſummer-houſe by Mr. Friend, from whence there is a delightful and moſt extenſive proſpect. This view was drawn anno 1762.

LEWES PRIORY. (Plate I.)

THIS was the firſt and chief houſe of the cluniac order in England, founded in the old church of St. Pancrace, A. D. 1078, by earl Wm. de Warrena and the lady Gundreda his wife; the hiſtory of its foundation, is in ſubſtance, thus related in the charter. The earl Warren and his lady being on a pilgrimage to Rome, viſited ſeveral religious houſes in France, in order to offer up their oriſons; and coming into Burgundy, there learned that they could not, with ſafety, proſecute their journey, on account of a war then ſubſiſting between the pope and the emperor. Wherefore turning aſide, they went to the monaſtery of Cluni, highly in repute for its extraordinary ſanctity, where they were witneſſes to ſuch devotion, humility, and charity in the monks, and found ſuch an honourable and kind reception for themſelves, that they began to entertain a love and veneration for the order in general, and that houſe in particular; and having before been determined, by the perſuaſion of archb. Lanfranc, to found a religious houſe, they applied to Hugh, the abbot, to grant them 3 or 4 of his monks for their intended monaſtery; promiſing to endow it with a ſufficiency

ſufficiency in land and cattle to ſupport 12 monks, and alſo to beſtow on them the church of St. Pancrace, under the caſtle of Lewes; which church, the earl found conſtructed only of timber, but had rebuilt with ſtone.

The abbot at firſt did not lend a favourable ear to this propoſal, objecting to the great diſtance and the dangers of the ſea; but at length yielding to the intreaties of the earl, agreed, that on condition he would by deed make over the promiſed eſtates, and alſo procure the king's licence and confirmation, he would comply; but till this was done, he would not ſuffer any of his monks to ſet out. Theſe preliminaries being accompliſhed, Lanzo, with 3 others of that convent, departed for England, and were not long eſtabliſhed before they began to have a view to independency, by remonſtrating to earl Warren, that in conſideration of the dangers he was daily expoſed to from the commotion in the kingdom, owing to the acceſſion of Wm. Rufus, it would be right to give to the prior of St. Pancrace, new grants and charters for their lands, the former deeds being lodged abroad in the abby of Cluni. This he accordingly did, and procured to them the confirmation of the king.

By theſe and former grants, made for the benefit of the ſouls of himſelf and Gundred his wife; the ſoul of Wm. the Conqueror, who brought him into England, by whoſe licence theſe monks were permitted to come over, and who confirmed his firſt grant; and alſo for the good of the ſoul of Q. Matilda, his wife's mother, and that of K. Wm. their ſon, who created him earl of Surry, and for the ſouls of his own heirs, and all the faithful in Chriſt, living or dead; he endowed them with the church of St. Pancrace; a manſion called Falmel, with its appendages; another called Carlenton, and 5 hides and a half of land in Swamberg; alſo all the lands called the Iſland, near the priory; thoſe on which it is ſituated, with 2 water-mills; an eſtate called Starforder; the tythes of his lands, particularly thoſe held by Rich. the preſbyter; alſo the manſion of Walton, with all its appurtenances, privileges, and rights; reſerving to himſelf for all ſervice the right of being entertained twice every year, once going to, and once returning from Everwicſire; and if he or his heirs were oftener

oftener entertained, the expence was to be repaid at the end of the year, at the perils of their ſouls, leſt this intended charity ſhould be rapaciouſly fruſtrated.

He alſo gave them the church of Acre, in Norfolk, with two carracates of land; whereon, he ſays in his deed, he intended, whilſt living, to found a religious houſe, ſubordinate to, and filled with monks from Lewes; and recommends it to his heirs to fulfil this his intention, in caſe he ſhould not live to perform it himſelf; and likewiſe directs his body to be buried near that of Gundred his wife.

By another charter granted after the death of Gundred, he gave his manſion in Norfolk, called Heckam, with divers other lands, as free as he himſelf held it; and for which he engages, for himſelf and heirs, to pay all taxes whatſoever; and in caſe any diſpute ſhould happen between the men of the priory of St. Pancrace, and him or his, whereby forfeitures may ariſe, he grants to the prior all ſuch forfeitures, not being willing to vex or hurt holy men. He alſo directs, that in proportion as the revenues of the houſe encreaſed, ſo ſhould the number of monks be augmented.

He moreover gave them the following churches and chapels in Yorkſhire; Cunigeburh, Hertill and Fiſhlak; Hatfield, with the chapel of Torne; Little Sandhall, with the chapel of Harnoldeſthorpe; Wakefield, with the chapel of Herbere; Halifax and Dewſbery, with the chapel of Herteſheved; Burton and Great Sandhall. Both in the body, and at the concluſion of the charter, he imprecates divine vengeance againſt any of his heirs infringing or diminiſhing theſe donations; loading them, as he expreſſes it, with every curſe a father can denounce againſt wicked children; and to thoſe who preſerve and defend it, every bleſſing a parent can beſtow on his dutiful and virtuous offspring.

By an agreement made between the abbot of Cluni and earl Warren, the prior of this houſe was not to be diſplaced, except for very ſufficient and evident cauſe. On particular occaſions the prior of Lewes claimed the privilege of being high-chamberlain to the abbot of Cluni, and was often his vicar-general in England, Ireland and Scotland. K. Edw. III. in the 47th year of his reign, in conſideration

of the advowſons of the churches of Fiſhlak and Great Sandhall, in the dioceſe of York, Riſton in that of Norwich, and Waddon and Coxton in the dioceſe of Ely, given to him and his heirs, made this an indigenous or native priory, and diſcharged it from all impoſitions to which, as an alien, it was liable; and at the requeſt of Rich. earl of Arundel, extended this naturalization to the ſeveral dependant cells; namely, the priories of Caſtle Acre, Prittlewell, Farleigh, Horton and Stanegate; on condition that the ſtipends they were bound to contribute to foreign religious houſes, ſhould for the future be paid to the king.

The revenues of this houſe were valued at 920l. 4s. 6d. Dugdale; 1091l. 9s. 6d. Speed. It was ſurrendered anno 1529, by Rob. Crokam, S. T. B. who was conſtituted prior anno 1526, and collated by the title of prior, April 11th, 1537, to the prebendſhip of Longford, in the church of Lincoln. The ſite was granted the 29th of Hen. VIII. to Thomas lord Cromwell; and the 2d of Eliz. to Rich. Baker and Rich. Sackville.

The buildings were, in all probability, not demoliſhed at the diſſolution; for the priory was ſometime inhabited by the earls of Dorſet, from whence it obtained its preſent appellation of the lord's place. It was at length deſtroyed by fire, but at what particular time is difficult to aſcertain. The portrait of an earl of Dorſet, always ſaid to be him in whoſe time that accident happened, has been preſerved in the family of Wm. Newton, Eſq. on one ſide whereof is an earl's coronet with the Dorſet arms, and on the other, the date when the picture was drawn, i. e. the year 1608.

An anceſtor of Mr. Newton's, who died anno 1648, was ſteward to the earls of Dorſet, and is ſaid to have erected the family manſion-houſe in Southover, with Caen-ſtone, taken from Lewes priory after the fire.

The eſtates of this priory came into the poſſeſſion of the Thanet family by the marriage of John Tufton, earl of Thanet, with Margaret the daughter and heireſs of Rich. Sackville, earl of Dorſet; and anno 1709, the manor, borough, or lordſhip of Southover, and ſite of the ſaid manor, alſo the diſſolved priory or monaſtery of St. Pancrace,



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Lewis Priory Sussex Pl. 2.

Pancrace, were ſold by Tho. earl of Thanet, to Nath. Trayton, of Lewes, Eſq. whoſe ſon bequeathed it to Samuel Durrant, Eſq. of Lewes, the preſent proprietor.

BROWNE Willis mentions the following perſons as priors of this houſe.

"LANRO, a cluniac monk, was firſt prior. William was preferred hither, an. 1258; after him John de Curtenay. A monk of Taviſtock was nominated to this office by the pope, an. 1330; however, Peter, heir to John de Warrean, earl of Surry, the patron, having been preferred before him, he was ſet aſide. Hugh occurs prior 5 cal. Nov. 1361; as does John Danyell, an. 1460, and John Aſhdown, an. 1506. After him I meet with Rob. Crockham, &c."

This view, which was drawn anno 1761, repreſents the ruins as ſeen from the ſouth, alſo ſhews the old caſtle and part of the town.

LEWES PRIORY. (PLATE II.)

THIS view repreſents the weſtern aſpect of the ruins of this priory. On the left is ſeen a large elliptical oven, its longeſt diameter meaſuring 17 feet. It is conſtructed with large tiles placed perpendicularly, each tile being 11 inches in length, 6 and a half in breadth, and one in thickneſs. Not far from the oven, and on the ſame ſide, viz. the n. is what is called a ſubterraneous paſſage, which it is pretended, communicated with the town of Lewes, near the houſe of ſir Ferdinando Poole; it is now choaked up with rubbiſh. Its width, at the opening, meaſures 3 feet; in all likelihood this was formerly one of the great drains. North, n. e. of the ruins is a large mount, reported to have been thrown up by one of the earls of Dorſet; between whom and a brother living at Lewes a difference aroſe, each fearing to be overlooked by the other. The top of this mount, which has much the appearance of an antient tumulus, is ſeen near the center of the view, juſt over a part of the ruin in which is an arched door.

NEAR the e. end of the building is a ſpacious vault, ſupported by columns: it is 68 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet high; the

the entrance into it is ſeen a little to the right of the center of the plate. To the right, or ſouth of all, is what ſome take to have been the church or chapel of the monaſtery; though from what is preſerved relative thereto by Browne Willis, it ſeems that building was pulled down at the diſſolution. This, however, appears to have been ſeparate from the other parts of the priory, ſtands e. and w. and had large church-like windows. Cloſe under its ſ. ſide runs a ſmall rill of water. S. w. of the ruins is a large brick pigeon-houſe, in the form of a croſs, built probably when the priory was inhabited by the earl of Dorſet; in it are 3228 holes for pigeons.

The whole monaſtery, containing an area of 39 acres, 2 roods, and 11 perches, was encloſed by 4 walls, whoſe ſides nearly correſponded with the 4 cardinal points of the compaſs. Thoſe on the w. n. and e. are ſtill pretty entire, though in ſome places they appear to have been rebuilt. The preſent ſouth wall reaches but half way the length of the ſide, is low, thin, and manifeſtly modern; but the traces of the old wall running in a continued ridge, here and there covered with turf, are very diſcernable; and a piece of it is yet ſtanding at the e. end, making a right angle with that which runs from n. to ſ. In ſeveral of the main walls of theſe ruins are ſquare ſpiracles, continued from one end to the other. Theſe are deemed by the vulgar, contrivances for playing off ſome juggling tricks, or miracles, but really were intended to facilitate the drying of the walls; a very neceſſary conſideration, eſpecially in thoſe of ſuch extraordinary thickneſs as were commonly made for religious houſes, which were beſides uſually inhabited as ſoon as finiſhed; the founders being impatient to ſee a completion of their pious intentions, as well as in haſte to receive the benefit of thoſe maſſes always offered up for them.

This monaſtery has ſuffered ſo much, that not a ſingle piece of ornamental carving, nor ſcarce a piece of ſquared ſtone, is left; though from the following account of it, given in Browne Willis's hiſtory of abbies, it appears to have been once very magnificent. His words are, "The dimenſions of this moſt magnificent church, returned by the commiſſioners, is, as I conceive, a great curioſity; and

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it is pity that thoſe of the reſt of our monaſteries, at leaſt as many as have been taken in like manner, were not thoroughly ſearched out in our offices, and publiſhed. Theſe dimenſions, with a letter wrote to Cromwell, I ſhall ſubjoin, as I took them from a book in the Cottonian library.—Suſſex, March 24, 1538, My lord, I humblie commend to your lordſhip. The laſt I wrote to your lordſhip was the 20th day of this preſent month, by the hands of Mr. Williamſon; by the which I advertiſed your lordſhip of the length and greatneſs of this church, and ſale, we had begun to pull the whole down to the ground, and what manner and faſhion thei uſed in pulling it down. I told your lordſhip of a vault on the right ſide of the high altar, that was borne with 4 pillars, having about it 5 chapels, which be compaſſed in with the walls, 70 ſteppys of length, that is, feet 210. All this is downe Thurſday and Friday laſt. Now we ar a plucking down an higher vaulte, borne up by 4 thick and groſs pillars, 14 foot from ſide to ſide, about in circumference 45 feet. This ſhall down for our 2d work. As it goeth forward I will adviſe your lordſhip, from time to time, that your lordſhip may know with how many men we have done this. We brought from London 17 perſons, 3 carpenters, 2 ſmiths, 2 plummers, and one that keepeth the furnace. Every one of theſe attendeth to his own office; 10 of them heweth the walls about, among the which they are 3 carpenters. Theſe made props to underſet where the other cut away; the other break and cut the walls. Theſe are men exerciſed much better than other men that we find here in the country. Wherefore we muſt both have more men, and other things alſo, that we have need of. All the which I ſhall within theſe 2 or 3 days ſhewe your lordſhip by mouth. A Tueſday they begun to caſt the lead, and it ſhall be done with ſuch diligence and ſaving as may be; ſo that our truſt is, that your lordſhip ſhall be much ſatisfied with what we do. Unto whom I moſt humbly commend myſelf, much deſiring God to maintain your health, your honour, your heart's eaſe. At Lewes, March 24, 1537.

Your lordſhip's ſervant,

JOHN PORTMARUS."

"UNDERNEATH here your lordſhip ſhall ſee a juſt meaſure of the whole abby: Length of the church 150; height 63 foot; the circumference about it 1558 foot; the wall of the fore-front thick 10 foot. The thickneſs of the ſtepil wall 10 foot. The thickneſs of the vaults intorno 4 foot. There be in the church 32 pillars ſtanding equally from the walls. An high roof made for the bells, 8 pillars very high, thick 13 foot, about 45 foot.——Th'other 24 are for the moſt part, 10 foot thick, and 25 about. The height of the greater fort is 42 foot. Of th'other 18 foot. The height of the roof before the high altar is 93 foot. In the middle of the church, where the bells did hang, 105 foot. The height of the ſteeple at the fronte is 90 foot."

IN Browne Willis's principals of religious houſes, printed at the end of Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, there is the following liſt of the priors of this houſe:

OSBERT, 1180; Hugh, 1186; Stephen, 1219; Hugh, 1226; Albert, 1239; Guygardus, 1245; Wm. de Nevil, 1255; Milo, 1273; John de Tirenges, 1275 and 1280; John Avinion, 1289; Stephen de Roan, 1292; Alberic, 1309; John de Mountmartin, 1319; Adam de Winton, 1327 and 1336; John Gaincaria, 1343; Hugh de Chintriaco, 1361; John de Cariloco, 1364 and 1377; John de Tring, 1412; Tho. Nelond, 1429; James Honeywood, 1433; Rob. Auncell, 1433 and 1444; John Daniel, 1460; Tho. Awell, or Atwell, 1486. This view was drawn anno 1761.

MAYFIELD PLACE. (PLATE I.)

THIS was one of the villas of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, for the purpoſe of keeping hoſpitality in the more remote parts of their dioceſe. Eadmerus, in the life of St. Dunſtan, who died anno 988, ſeems to imply it was built by that prelate, although he does not poſitively expreſs it. He alſo ſays, that he here erected a wooden church, as he had done at his other hoſpitary places.

THE life of this ſaint, as related by Oſbertus, Eadmerus, and other monkiſh writers, is filled with relations of ſtupendous miracles wrought by



St Dunstans Palace.

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by him, as well as a number of bickerings and conflicts with the devil; in all which ſatan met with more than his match, and was forced to retreat with ſhame and precipitation. Among the miracles, the following is ſaid to have been exhibited at the dedication of this church. St. Dunſtan performing the ceremony in perſon, and according to the accuſtomed form, going in proceſſion round the building, obſerved it was out of the line of ſanctity, that is, that it did not ſtand due eaſt and weſt; wherefore gently touching it with his ſhoulder, he moved it into its proper bearings, to the great amazement and edification of all the beholders.

MAYFIELD ſeems to have been a favorite reſidence of ſeveral of the archbiſhops, from the many deeds and inſtruments dated there, where alſo many courts were held, and cauſes heard and determined. Anno 1332, a provincial council was aſſembled at Mayfield, and a conſtitution paſſed relating to holidays, their number, and the obſervance of them; and in 1362, another was held there on the ſame ſubject.

SEVERAL of the archbiſhops have ended their days in this manſion. Anno 1333, archbiſhop Simon Mepham; 1348, John Stratford; and in 1366, after a reſidence of a year and a half, Simon Iſlip. From whence it is but reaſonable to believe it muſt at that time have been a very large and commodious edifice. A moderate one would not have contained the ſuit of the archbiſhops, who in thoſe times had a prodigious retinue, and lived in great ſtate; nor would a ſick man, as Simon Iſlip then was, having received a ſtroke of the palſy, remain ſo long in a houſe that had not every poſſible conveniency. In all likelihood as this archbiſhop received a thouſand marks of the executors of John Ufford for delapidations at Canterbury, which with more of his own, he expended on his different houſes, he did not forget Mayfield.

IN the 43d Hen. III. the archbiſhops obtained a charter from that king for a market and fairs to be held here, and a grant of a market and two fairs was made by Rich. II. in the 15th year of his reign; this perhaps was a confirmation of the former charter. In 1389 a great fire happened here, which burned the church and almoſt all the town. Here was a park, now diſparked, which appears to have been enlarged

enlarged the 18th of Edw. III. as may be ſeen in Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, page 199 and 200. Anno 1573, this houſe was inhabited by Sir Tho. Greſham, who had there the honour of entertaining Q. Eliz. when ſhe made her Kentiſh progreſs. A large room in the habitable part of the building ſtill retains the appellation of Q. Elizabeth's room.

The remains of this ancient manſion are very conſiderable; the great hall retains its magnificence even in ruins. It is ſixty-eight feet long, and thirty-eight broad: its roof was taken off within the memory of perſons now, or lately living. The croſs arches, are however, ſtill remaining, and give it a moſt venerable and pictureſque appearance. The falling of ſome plaiſter at the upper end, has diſcovered, carved in ſtone, a mitre formed of roſes; this is ſaid to have been the ſpot where the archbiſhop's chair was placed.

The gatehouſe and porter's lodge remain entire, and about 30 years ago were fitted up for a dwelling-houſe, which is now inhabited by a farmer. On a chimney of a chamber, called the kitchen chamber, is cut the date, 1731, and on the dexter ſide of the door of the anti-room adjoining, are the arms of the ſee of Canterbury, impaling a coat, charged with ſix lozenges, 3, 2, and 1, in chief a goat's head couped. There ſeems to have been a covered way from this manſion to the church-yard. This view was drawn anno 1778.

MAYFIELD PLACE. (Plate II.)

In this view is ſhewn the ſide of the great hall, drawn from a ſtation nearly oppoſite to that whence the former plate was taken.

This manor and manſion which formerly belonged to the ſee of Canterbury, was by archbiſhop Cranmer, in the 37th of Henry VIII. granted to that king; who, January 5th, 1545, granted it to ſir Edw. North, by whom it was ſhortly after alienated to ſir Tho. Greſham, who bequeathed it to ſir Henry Nevil; he ſold it to Tho. May, of Burwaſh, Eſq. whoſe widow diſpoſed of it to John Baker, Eſq. to the widow of one of whoſe deſcendants the manſion ſtill belongs for life; the manor is the property of Mr. Pelham.

In

ST. JOHN'S PALACE, CHICHESTER.

Published by W. Lowndes, 1787, Strand.



Pub. 8 June. 1785. by S. Hooper.

Pevensey Castle, Pl. Sussex.

In the life of ſir Tho. Greſham, printed in the Biographia Britanica, there are the following particulars reſpecting the furniture of this manſion: "But his chief ſeat (meaning ſir Tho. Greſham) ſeems to have been at Mayghfield in Suſſex, one room of which was called the queen's chamber, and the goods and chattels belonging to it were eſtimated at 7553l. 10s. 8d." This eſtimate, from a marginal note, appears to have been extracted from ſir Tho. Greſham's journal, in manuſcript. Whether the goods of the queen's chamber only, or thoſe of the whole manſion, were here eſtimated, is not clearly expreſſed, but moſt probably the latter, and a very conſiderable ſum it was, eſpecially in thoſe days. This view was drawn anno 1778.

PEVENSEY CASTLE. (Plate I.)

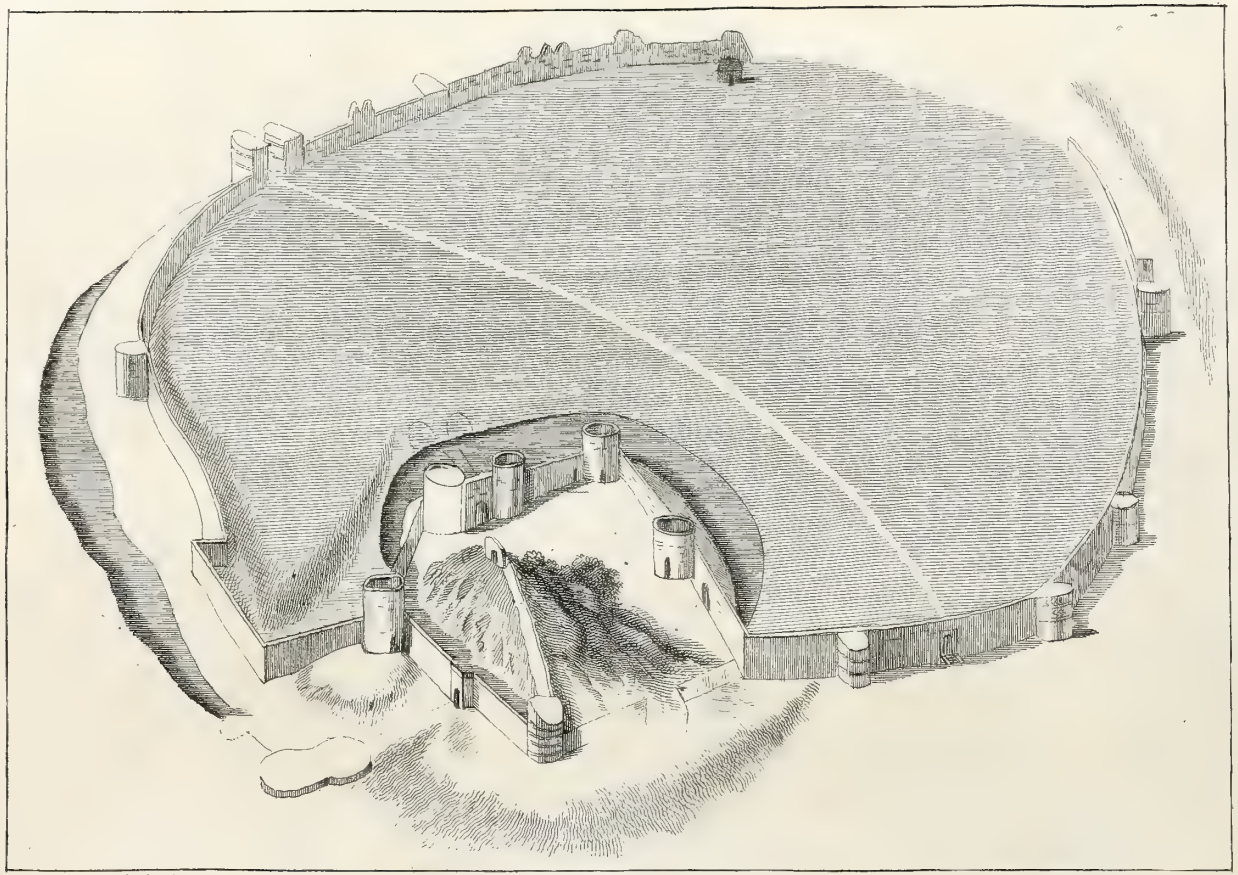
Pevensey, though now a ſmall village, was once a town of great eminence, and a ſea-port. It is reckoned among thoſe ravaged by the earl Godwin in the time of Edw. the Confeſſor, and gives its name to the rape or diviſion in which it is ſituated. The caſtle is, undoubtedly, of great antiquity; built, as is evident from the number of roman bricks employed in it, out of ſome roman fortreſs. Somner is of opinion Pevenſey was the ancient Andarida.

The name of the builder and date of its erection are equally unknown. Some perſons from the regularity of the ſtrata of roman bricks, have been induced to think it of roman conſtruction; but this is by no means a criterion. In Colcheſter caſtle, Eſſex, an univerſally acknowledged Norman edifice, the ſtrata of roman brick are to the full as regular, and in as great a quantity. Here Wm. the Conqueror landed, when he came to aſſert his right to the crown of England againſt Harold. The deciſive battle of Haſtings was fought about 8 miles from this place. Wm. being ſettled on the throne, gave this town and caſtle to Rob. earl of Morton, in Normandy, his brother by the mother's ſide, and created him earl of Cornwall, which he enjoyed with divers other honours during the reign of that king; but in the ſucceeding one of Wm. Rufus, Rob. took part with his brother Odo, earl of Kent, in an inſurrection in favour of Rob. Courthoſe, and held

out this caſtle againſt the king; but on arrival of the royal army, he ſurrendered and made his peace. He was a very devout perſon, according to the ſtandard of piety of thoſe days, namely, benefactions to monaſteries; for, beſides what he did for other religious houſes, he gave to the abby of Greiſtein in Normandy, the houſe of one Engeler in this town, and granted to them in his foreſt of Pevenſel paunage and herbage, with timber for repair of their churches and houſes, and fuel for fire. When he died it is not known.

He was ſucceeded in his poſſeſſions by Wm. earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refuſed the earldom of Kent by Hen. I. joined with Rob. de Beleſme, earl of Shrewſbury, in a rebellion; whereupon the king ſeized on all his poſſeſſions, razed moſt of his caſtles to the ground, and baniſhed him the realm. K. Hen. being thus poſſeſſed of this town and caſtle, gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the land thereunto belonging, which were, in alluſion to the name of its owner, ſtiled the honour of the eagle.

He was ſucceeded in this honour by his ſon Ricker, or Richard, who engaging in an attempt to reſtore Wm. the ſon of Rob. Courthouſe, to his father's honours, his eſtates were forfeited, and this caſtle and town reverted to the crown: but his uncle Rotro procuring his pardon from the king, his eſtates were reſtored to him; notwithſtanding which, he again engaged in the ſame rebellion, and the king having again ſeized his lands and caſtles, ſettled them upon Hen. afterwards king by the name of Hen. II. who aſſigned this town and caſtle of Pevenſey to Wm. ſon of K. Stephen, who held them till Henry's acceſſion to the crown; and, in the 4th year of his reign, ſurrendered them to him, upon condition that he the ſaid Wm. ſhould have and enjoy, by hereditary right, all the lands that belonged to his father, K. Stephen, before he became king of England. This honour being thus put into the king's hands, he returned them to Rich. de Aquila, whoſe poſterity ſome time enjoyed them quietly. In the 5th of this reign, the knights of Pevenſey paid to that king 5 marks for what was then ſtiled a Donum, as appears by Madox's hiſtory of the exchequer. In the 6th of king John, according to the ſame authority, Pevenſey, among other trading towns, paid a quinxieme



Pub: Aug: 20, 1785 by S. Hooper

Birds Eye View of Pevensey, Castle, Sussex.

quinxieme or tax for its merchandiſe; and in the 9th of the ſame reign, the barons of Pevenſey fined 40 marks for licence to build a town upon a ſpot between Pevenſey and Langley; the ſame to enjoy the like privileges as the cinque ports, and that they might have one annual fair to laſt 7 days, commencing on the anniverſary of St. John the Baptiſt, alſo a market every Sunday.

In the reign of K. Hen. III. Gilbert de Aquila, the third of that name, held this honour, who by many diſorders made himſelf obnoxious to the king; and paſſing over to Normandy without the royal licence, Hen. took that opportunity of ſeizing upon all his effects, lands, and caſtles. Among them was this honour, which in the 19th year of his reign, he granted to Gilbert Marſhal, earl of Pembroke; probably, during pleaſure: for the ſame king, in the 25th year of his reign, beſtowed it on Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, in all likelihood on the ſame terms; and afterwards, viz. 13th of his reign, he granted him the inheritance thereof, with the caſtle, and its appurtenances. How it came afterwards to the crown does not appear; but K. Hen. again, in the 13th of his reign, gave this whole honour to prince Edw. and his heirs, kings of England; ſo that it ſhould never be ſevered from the crown. In the 15th year of the reign of Edw. II. Rob. de Sapy was entruſted with this caſtle, as appears by the king's writ, recorded in Madox, directing him to provide it with victuals and munition. Whether he was at that time ſheriff or conſtable of the caſtle, does not appear.

Notwithstanding the proviſo made by Hen. III. to prevent its being ſeparated from the crown, yet when John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and 4th ſon of K. Edw. III. married Conſtance, the ſole heir of Don Pedro, K. of Caſtile, in whoſe right he aſſumed the title of king of Caſtile; he, upon ſurrendering the earldom of Richmond, and all the caſtles and lands thereunto belonging, had a grant in general tail of the caſtle and leucate of Pevenſey; as alſo of the free chapel within the ſaid caſtle; which, upon his death, returned to the crown by the acceſſion of his ſon and heir Hen. IV. who ſucceeded K. Rich. II. ſoon after his father's death. Some part of this honour

of

of the eagle, ſays Camden, "K. Hen. IV. gave to the family of the Pelhams for their loyalty and valour, which they ſtill enjoy."

BEFORE the reign of James I. this caſtle was a parcel of the poſſeſſions of the Dutchy of Lancaſter; for that king, in the 22d year of his reign, did by his letters patent, under the ſeal of that Dutchy, dated 18th of June, grant to Edw. earl of Dorſet, the offices of ſteward of the honour of the eagle, of the foreſt of Aſhdown, caſtle of Pevenſey, and Portreave of Pevenſey, to hold the ſame during his life. For many years this caſtle has been held by the Pelham family, under a leaſe from the Dutchy of Lancaſter, for a term of years; till about 40 years ago, when his grace the late duke of Newcaſtle gave it up to the late earl of Wilmington (Spencer Compton) on his being created baron Pevenſey; and on the death of the late earl of Northampton, it came to Lady Eliz. Compton, his daughter, yet a minor, to whom it at preſent belongs.

THIS view was drawn anno 1760.

PEVENSEY CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THIS plate gives a diſtant and more general view of this ancient caſtle. In which is likewiſe ſhewn the churches of Weſtham and Bexhill; the firſt on the left, and neareſt; the latter in the diſtance, on the right. Bexhill was much frequented by St. Richard, biſhop of Chicheſter, who there ended his days.

THIS view was drawn anno 1760.

SHELBRED PRIORY.

SHELBRED priory is ſituated in the pariſh of Lenchmere, near Haſlemere in Surry. It was a priory of black canons, founded by ſir Ralph Ardent or De Arden, knight; very little of it is at preſent remaining in its original form, it having been fitted up for a farm-houſe. Adjoining to the north ſide is a ruinous vault, called by the ancient people of the pariſh, the monks room. It is 39 feet long and 21 wide;



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Pevensey Castle, Sussex. Pl. 2.

B. Godfrey Sc.



T. Bonner sc. del.

Shelbred Priory.

Published Dec.r 1782 By S. Harper

THE manor of Stanſtead was in the reign of Hen. III. aſſigned to Iſabella, daughter of Wm. earl Warren, and widow of Hugh de Albini, as part of her dower.

IN the reign of Edw. I. it belonged to Edm. ſon of Rich. Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, when Wm. de Whitway Parker of the park thereof, was accuſed before the barons of the exchequer of certain treſpaſſes committed there whilſt in the king's hands, on account of the minority of the ſaid earl, for which he was impriſoned in the tower of London.

ANNO 1724, it belonged to the earl of Scarborough, and afterwards to George Montague Dunk, earl of Halifax, who left it to his natural daughter, married to Rich. Archdell, Eſq. from whom it was purchaſed by —— Barwell, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

THIS view was drawn anno 1778.

THE TOWN-HALL, CHICHESTER.

THIS view ſhews the inſide of what is now the town-hall of Chicheſter, formerly the refectory of a houſe of grey friers; founded, according to Tanner, in the reign of Hen. III. but by whom he does not mention. After the diſſolution of the religious houſes, it was granted by Hen. VIII. in the 32d year of his reign, to the mayor and citizens of Chicheſter. In an anonymous work, in ſix volumes 4to. ſtiled Magna Brittania, it is ſaid to have anciently been a caſtle, the ſeat of the earls of Arundel, who from thence ſtiled themſelves earls of Chicheſter. It ſtands not far from the north gate.

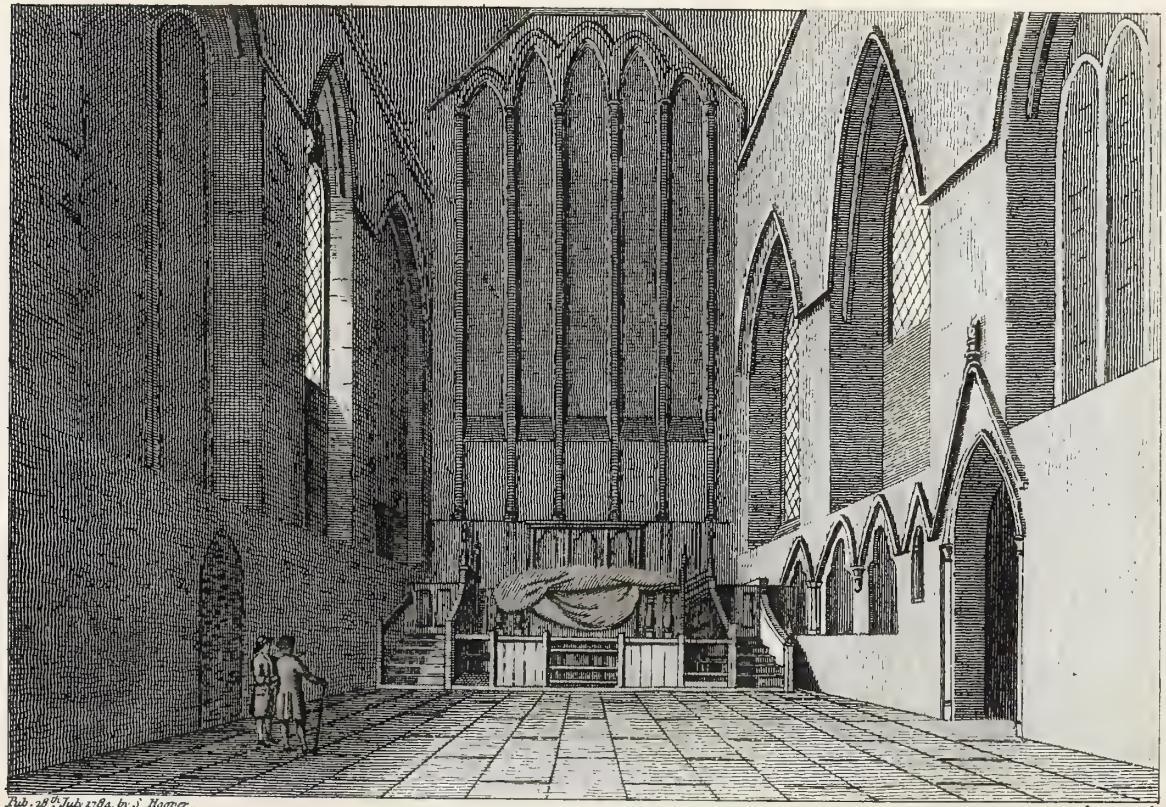
THIS view was drawn in 1780.

THE VICARS COLLEGE, CHICHESTER.

THE college of vicars choral, belonging to the cathedral church of Chicheſter, ſtands a ſmall diſtance weſt of that building: it conſiſts of one court, ſhewn in this view, but at what period, or by whom it was built, the author has not been able to aſcertain.

THESE vicars, according to evidences in their poſſeſſion, were incorporated as early as the fifth year of the reign of K. Edw. I.

anno



Pub. 28th July 1784, by J. Hooper.

Sparrow sculp.

Town Hall, Chichester, Sussex.



THE VICARS COLLEGE, CHICHESTER.

published the 10th of January 1763 by S. Hooper

time of ſo offending, ſhall be had and taken for admonitions, ipſo facto; and after the third offence ſo committed, ſhall be expelled from ſuch room and commodities as he hath within the ſaid church.

This view was drawn anno 1778.

THE MONASTERY OF THE GREY FRIARS, AT WINCHELSEA.

VERY little relative to this houſe is to be found in books. Leland only ſays: "There were two colleges of Freres in Winchelſe." Camden is totally ſilent; neither is it mentioned in the Monaſticon. Probably it might be ſuppreſſed, amongſt the leſſer religious houſes before the general diſſolution.

This monaſtery, it is ſaid, was founded by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Its poſſeſſions were confirmed by king Edw. III. and, according to Tanner, it was a houſe of grey friars. In the Collect. Anglo-Minorit. P. II. page 12, it is ſaid to be the third houſe in the cuſtody of London, in the old catalogue of the Franciſcan order. After the diſſolution, the ſite was granted, in the 36th year of king Hen. VIII. to Wm. Clifford and Michael Wildbore.

The building here repreſented was the church, as is plainly diſcernible by its form and ſtructure. In the turret is a ſtair-caſe for aſcending to the top, on which the cuſtom-houſe officers have erected a ſtand, for the convenience of an extenſive proſpect over the ſea-coaſt.

At a ſmall diſtance ſouth of the chapel is a houſe, and ſeveral other buildings, all formerly part of the monaſtery; in 1777 the houſe was inhabited by Mr. Holcombe, a ſurgeon, then the proprietor.

This drawing was made anno 1761.

WINCHELSEA CASTLE.

WINCHELSEA, or Camber caſtle, ſtands in the marſhes, on a peninſula, about two miles north-eaſt of the town, and half a mile weſt of the ſea, near Camber point, whence it takes its name. It

was



Pub 15 June 1785 by S Hooper

Canot Sc.

Grey Fryers, Winchelsea, Sussex.



Pub. 8 June 1785. by S. Hooper.

Winchelsea Castle, Sussex

R. Godfrey Sc.

was built by K. Hen. VIII. either in the year 1539, or 1540. Hall, in his chronicle, anno 1539, ſays, "The kynges hyghnes, whiche never ceaſed to ſtody and take payne both for the avaunce-ment of the common wealth of this his realme of England, of whiche he was the only ſupreme governour and hed, and alſo for the defence of al the ſame, was lately enfourmed by his truſtie and faithfull frendes, that the cankerd and cruel ſerpent, the byſhope of Rome, by that archetraitor Reginald Poole, enemie to Godes word, and his natural contrey, had moved and ſtirred dyverſe great princes and potentates of chriſtendome to invade the realme of England, and utterlie to deſtroy the whole nation of the ſame; wherefore his majeſtie in his owne perſone, without any deley, toke very laborious and paynefull journeyes towards the ſea-coaſte, alſo he ſent dyverſe of his nobles and counſaylours to view, and ſearch all the portes and daungers on the coaſtes where any meete or convenient landyng place might be ſuppoſed, as well on the borders of England as alſo of Wales, and in all ſoche doubtfull places his hyghnes cauſed dyverſe and many bulwarkes and fortifications to be made." This is likewiſe mentioned by Grafton, Holingſhead and Stowe. The laſt, in his annals, under the year 1540, mentions, "That in a parliament which began the 18th of April, was granted to the king a ſubſidie of 2s. in the pound land, and 12 pence goods, and 4 15ths towards the king's great charges in building block-houſes."

This grant paſſed with much difficulty, contrary to the cuſtom of parliaments in that reign; it being objected, that if in time of profound peace the king ſpent ſuch immenſe ſums in one twelvemonth, the produce of the whole lands of England would ſuffice but for the expence of a few years. This alluded to what he had juſt raiſed by the diſſolution of the religious houſes. His miniſters anſwered, that he had laid out vaſt ſums of money in ſecuring the coaſts, and that the ſafe keeping of his ſubjects in peace, coſt him more than the moſt burthenſome war.

This caſtle is thought by ſome to have been built on, or with the ruins of a more ancient fabrick, and is ſaid to have coſt twenty-three thouſand pounds. Its main walls are pretty entire; many of them

are of brick, caſed with ſquare ſtone. Its plan is ſimilar to ſeveral others erected by this king about the ſame time; that is, one large round tower ſerving for the keep, ſurrounded by ſeveral ſmall ones of the ſame figure, connected by ſhort curtains. Theſe buildings clearly ſhew the low ſtate of military architecture in this kingdom at that time, round towers being of all others the leaſt capable of mutual defence. Round about the keep was a low battery or place, with chinks for firing out of; they are now below the ſurface of the ground, which proves that the earth muſt have been prodigiouſly raiſed. On the moulding, which encompaſſes this tower, are ſeveral arms and devices, particularly the croſs and the roſe at the firſt coup d'oil on entering the gate, (which view is here repreſented). This building ſtrikes one with an idea of ſomething roman, and is not very unlike the mauſoleum of Metella, called Capo di Bove.

In the year 1541, this and all the other caſtles, block-houſes and bulwarks in Kent and Suſſex, were by an act of parliament then made, put under the care and command of the conſtable of Dover caſtle; which office, together with that of lord-warden of the cinque-ports, was, at that time, occupied by Sir Thomas Cheyney. At length the trade of the once flouriſhing town of Winchelſea, being totally loſt, owing to the ſea having receded from its harbour, and the ſuperiority of our navy ſecuring our coaſts from inſult, this caſtle has been ſuffered to fall to its preſent ruinous ſtate.

This drawing was made in the year 1761.

WINCHELSEA CHURCH.

WINCHELSEA church, like the other buildings of that town, bears evident marks of its decay. It ſeems to have been once a very large and handſome ſtructure.

The following account of this town is given by Leland in his Itinerary:

"The olde Toune of Wincheleſey of a VI. or 7. yeres together felle to a very ſoore and manifeſt ruine, be reaſon of olde rages of the ſe, and totally in the tyme of the aforeſayde VI. or 7. yeres.

"In



Pub 8 June 1785. by S. Hooper.

Winchelsea Church Sussex

"In the ſpace of theſe aforeſayde yeres the people of Wincheleſey made ſute to Kyng Edwarde the firſt for remedy and a new plot to ſet them a town on.

"Whereapon the King ſent thither John Kirkeby biſhop of Ely and Treaſorer of England, and vewid a plot to make the new Toune of Wincheleſey on, the wich was at that tyme a ground wher Conies parteley did reſorte. Syr John Tregoſe a Knight was the chief owner of it, and one Maurice and Bataille Abbay. The King compoundid with them: and ſo was there vii ſcore and tenne acres limited to the new Toune, whereof part is in the King mede withoute the Toune, and part in hangging of the hille.

"Then in the tyme of the yere aforeſayde the King ſet to his help in beginning and waulling New Wincheleſey: and the inhabitantes of Olde Wincheleſey tooke by a litle and a litle and buildid at the New Toune; ſo that withyn the vi or vii yere afore expreſsid the New Toune was metely welle furniſhid, and dayly after for a few yeres encreaſid.

"But or XX yeres were expired from the beginning of the building of New Wincheleſey, it was twice enterid by enemies; firſt by Frenchmen, that did much hurt in the Toune, and ſecundarily by the Spaniards, that enterid by night at Fareley aboute the midle way betwixt Wincheleſey and Haſtings. At this invaſion the Toune of Wincheleſey was ſore ſpoyled, and ſcant ſyns cam ynto the priſtine ſtate of welth. For the commune voyce is, that at that tyme wer XX Aldremen yn the Toune merchauntes of good ſubſtance.

"In the Toune as withyn the walles be 2 Paroche Chirches, and there were 2 Colleges of Freres.

"There is a little without the Toune a Paroche Chirch: but that longith to the libertie of Haſtings."

To the account of the town of Winchelſea, extracted from Leland, as given in the deſcription of the N. E. gate, may be added the following more accurate and extenſive hiſtory of that place, taken from the Magna Britannia, publiſhed in ſix vol. 4to. in the year 1730.

"Winchelsea, in Saxon Wincels-ea, which ſignifies a wateriſh place, ſeated in a corner; which interpretation anſwers exactly the ſituation

ſituation of the town, lying at the corner of Kent and Suſſex. It was built in the time of K. Edw. I. when a more ancient town of the ſame name was ſwallowed up by the ſea, in a terrible tempeſt anno 1250, at which time the ſurface of the earth both here and in the Kentiſh ſhore was much altered. It was then encompaſſed with a rampart, and afterward with a ſtrong wall; but no ſooner it began to flouriſh, but it was ſacked by the french and ſpaniards, and by retirement of the ſea, fell to decay all on a ſudden. The new town was endowed with the ſame privileges as the old, namely, thoſe of the cinque ports, to which it belongs, as one of the ancient towns; but the ſea, which had ſwallowed up the old town, left the new before it was quite finiſhed. It ſtill retains the privilege of ſending burgeſſes to parliament, though the electors are but few; but hath loſt that of a market, together with all its trade, inſomuch that for lack of buſineſs the graſs grows in the very ſtreets (though they are paved) to that degree, that the herbage is lett ſome years for 4l. It was certainly at firſt a very fair Town, though now little more remains than the ſkeleton of it. The ſtreets ſtanding all at right angles, are divided into 32 ſquares or quarters, as they now call them. The ſtone work of the 3 gates is yet ſtanding, and in many places of the town are fine ſtone arched vaults for merchants goods, and many ruinous materials of ancient ſtructures. Upon the level relinquiſhed by the ſea, appears a caſtle built by K. Hen. VIII. now quite gone to decay. Near the town are large marſhes, but the inhabitants are forced at great charges to defend them with great earthen banks and walls from the encroachments of the ſea, which otherwiſe would daily overflow them.

"In this town were formerly three pariſh churches, dedicated to St. Leonard, St. Giles, and St. Thomas, but the latter of them is uſed alone for the ſervice of God. In it are certain monuments of 3 knights templars, as is conjectured by their pourtraitures in armour croſs-legged; and one of them appears by his arms to have been of the family of Oxenbridge, which was anciently of great note in theſe parts. In the church of St. Leonard was ſet up a picture of that Saint, as the patron of the town, with a fan or van as a ſcepter in his hand; which being moveable at pleaſure, ſuch perſons as deſired a fair

fair wind to bring their father, husband, or friend home, were allowed, upon making some valuable offering to the idol, to set it as they pleased, and most answerable to their desire; and such was the superstitious credulity of those times, that they believed they should have a wind speedy and prosperous according to their wishes.

"Upon the coasts of this town, anno 1349, K. Edw. III. being advertised of a fleet of spaniards returning out of flanders laden with cloaths and other riches, met them with a convenient force, and attacked them.

"The spaniards resolutely defended themselves, and maintained the fight so long, that they were all either slain or drowned, while they endeavoured to escape.

"Their ships, which were 26 in number, were all taken, and in them were found great store of wares and riches. This K. Edw. did by way of reprisal; because certain spaniards the last year had sailed up the river Garons, which runs up to the town of Bourdeaux, and there finding many English ships freighted with wines, slew all the Englishmen they found on board, and took away the ships with them; which K. Edw. revenged by this exploit."

The description of the desolate appearance of the town here given, exactly agreed with its state in the year 1760, when this view was drawn; from what it may be discovered, that the present church is only a part of the ancient edifice.

The ruined tower was probably a belfry, it being no uncommon thing to have the bells in a tower apart from the church.

Among the monuments of cross-legged knights before mentioned, there is one represented in the act of drawing his sword; he is completely clothed in mail, but so obscured by being placed under the present belfry, as to be scarcely visible without the assistance of candles. A figure somewhat similar, at least respecting the action, is among the knights in the Temple church, London, saving that his legs are not crossed.

According to Ecton, this church is a rectory; the living is discharged. It is valued in the king's books at 28l. the yearly

tenths 16s. It is dedicated to St. Tho. Becket, and Mr. Belchier is patron.

NORTH EAST GATE OF WINCHELSEA.

THIS was one of the town gates, built as may be gathered from Leland, between the years 1287 and 1294, under the direction of John Kirkeby, biſhop of Ely; the particulars of which are related in the general account of Winchelſea, given under the article of the church.

JEAKE in his notes to the charters of the cinque ports, gives the following deſcription of the town of Winchelſea and its gates: "Old Winchelſea (ſays he) being drowned, the inhabitants, by favour of the king and authority of his charters and grants aforeſaid, brought the name of Winchelſea to their new plantation at Iham (which ſeems to be that which was before a member to Haſtings, called Petit Iham, and the rather becauſe Haſtings yet claims that part called St. Leonard's) and there built a town of about 39 or 40 ſquares, called quarters, after the pattern (as I believe) of the old town, with ſpacious ſtreets; adorned beſides the religious houſes, with three churches, called St. Giles's, St. Leonard's, and St. Thomas's the apoſtle; of which two former, only ſome of the ruins remain to be ſeen, and of the latter, but part of the ancient building, and that no more than ſome ſay was intended for the chancel; yet all three were ſtanding, as Lambard affirms, within memory, when he wrote, which was 1575: fortified, beſides the natural ſituation on an hill, with walls, part of which, and of three of the gates, are yet ſtanding; that called Pipewell, leading to Rye, another called Newgate, leading to Haſtings, and the other called Strandgate, leading to the rivulet, running near the foot of the hill, and ſo into the ſea at Rye, formerly called the river of Ree, which the edifying of this new town is ſuppoſed to have run up navigable beyond Winchelſea into the country; and at the weſt ſide of the town, in the place called Pewes Pond, conceived to have made the harbour where ſhips lay at anchor, which the

the ſea afterwards deſerting, was one cauſe of the decay of the place. But others attribute their decay to the fire of the french in the reigns of K. Rich. II. and king Hen. VI. yet it was not ſo much decayed in 1573, when Q. Elizabeth, in her progreſs, gave it a viſit; but that beholding the goodly ſituation, ancient buildings, grave bench of a mayor and 12 jurats, in their ſcarlet gowns, and city-like deportment of the people (there being then ſeveral gentry) as well as projection of the place, ſhe gave it, as ſhe thought deſervedly, the name of Little London; and it is yet a title of honour to the noble family of the Finches in Kent, who are earls of Winchelſea."

THIS view, which ſhews the inſide of the gate as it appears in looking outwards, or from the town, was drawn anno 1784.

THE END OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

B.P.L. Bindery,
MAY 24 1893